Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

March 10, 1958

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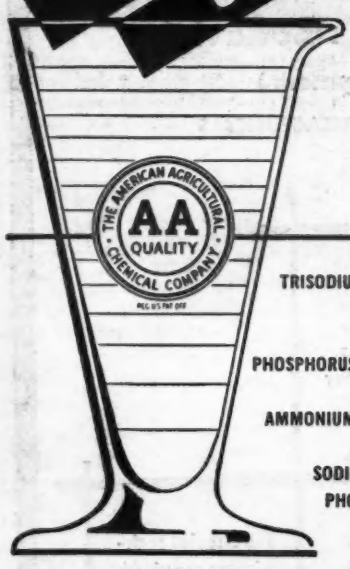

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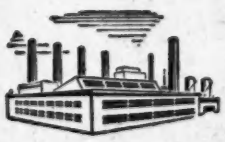
A highly-soluble source of riboflavin

(An Original Roche Development)

PREFERRED PRODUCT FOR MANY PHARMACEUTICALS

PATIENTS	Better taste in oral preparations, and practically no bitter taste.	Less pain on injection of parenterals because of the presence of fewer solids.				
PHYSICIANS	Pleased patients please physicians.	Better taste in orals. Fewer "bitter-taste" complaints from patients.	Smaller dose volume with higher potency solutions.	Less pain with parenterals. Greater patient acceptability.	Fewer complaints from patients. Less wasted time for doctors.	
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT 	High and rapid solubility.	Compatible in multivitamin formulae.	Economical, less time and labor in compounding.	No solubilizer needed.	Make clear solutions of 30 mg. or higher per ml. of water.	No special techniques required. Relieve technical department problems.
SALES & ADVERTISING DEPARTMENTS	Better taste; more palatable in high concentrations.	Less pain on injection. Pleased patients ease the doctor's day.	Smaller dose volume required with higher potency solutions.	Pleased physicians are better prospects for other ethical preparations in your line.	*Need a sample and technical data sheet? We'll gladly send both. They're free.*	
MANAGEMENT	New, all-time low price for Riboflavin-5′-Phosphate Sodium 'Roche'.	Economy; lower manufacturing cost raises profit margins.	No solubilizer needed, thus saving extra cost.	Improves present products, makes them easier to sell.	Better your product and you will sell more of it.	Lower inventory costs; less materials required for higher solubility.

TECHNICAL NOTES The theoretical B_2 content of riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium is 73%. The Roche product has 70–73%.

Roche Riboflavin-5′-Phosphate Sodium is identical with the natural flavin mononucleotide which occurs in the "yellow" respiratory tissue enzyme system. Being so, it has immediate biological activity.

ABOUT COSTS Roche Riboflavin-5′-Phosphate Sodium now costs less than ever. This reduced price permits you to make even greater savings compared to the cost of highly-concentrated solutions containing regular riboflavin and a solubilizer.

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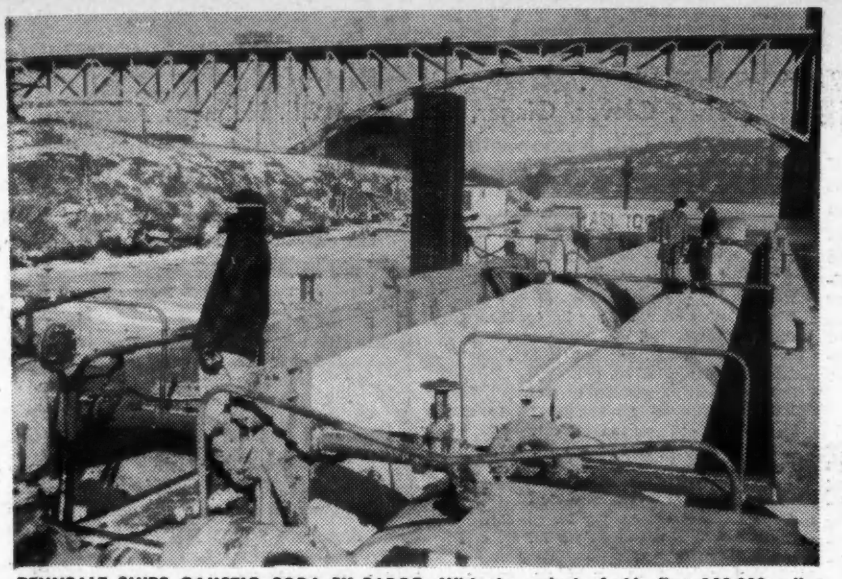


PENNSALT SHIPS CAUSTIC SODA BY BARGE: With the arrival of this first 100,000-gallon barge of 50 percent standard grade liquid caustic soda from its Calvert City, Ky., plant, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation established new bulk storage and distribution facilities in Pittsburgh, Pa. The shipment was made to the McClintic-Gordon Company terminal at McKees Rocks, Pa., where Pennsalt has leased bulk storage facilities.

Shippers' Liability for Damage Continues; High Court Refuses To Touch 'Leaky Drum' Case

It is up to the shipper, and not the carrier, to make good for damages caused by faulty containers. That, in effect, is the way the Supreme Court of the United States feels in the "leaky drum" case which has aroused considerable interest in the chemical industry in recent months. Responsibility will continue to be determined under the opinion of the Second Court of Appeals, whose findings the supreme court has refused to review.

The court turned down the request of A. Maschmeijer, jr., Inc., New York, for review of the lower court decision in its routine actions announced last Monday without special comment. Motions of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, National Industrial Traffic League and the Southern Textile Chemical Manufacturers Association to intervene as amicus curiae were granted, but the case itself was then rejected for review.

How the Carrier Felt

Eastern Motor Express, Inc., which had brought the suit to recover damages from Maschmeijer because several drums of methyl phenyl acetate leaked while in transit, damaging the motor carrier and other cargo being transported, had entered a strong objection to a review on the grounds that the issues did not exist which the opposing side claimed should be reviewed.

If the case presented any question, the motor line said, it was this:

"Does a shipper who delivers packaged goods for shipment warrant that the container, if not patently inadequate, is fit for the contemplated shipment so that the shipper is liable for damages which arise by reason of the violation of the warranty, and does the 'packing rule' contained in the carrier's tariff recognize this principle of common law?"

The carrier said that Maschmeijer, in contending that the second circuit has upset precedents and nullified a common law theory dating from colonial days (OPD, 12/16/57), has misunderstood the decision of the lower court and has misconceived the nature of the case.

It said that the facts showed that the chemical was packed in containers "which were inherently defective." The defect was not observable by the carrier, it was added, and the shipper thereby violated the implied warranty of fitness for the contemplated shipment, recognizing by the tariff "packing rule."

Stating the issue further as it saw it, and apparently recognized or accepted as such by the supreme court, the motor carrier added:

"The court below pointed out that, at

—Continued on page 66

GOODRICH-GULF PRESIDENT: L. O. Crockett, elected president and chief executive officer of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, effective April 1, succeeding W. I. Burt who has been made chairman.

Barium Chloride Being Probed In Study of Importing Situation

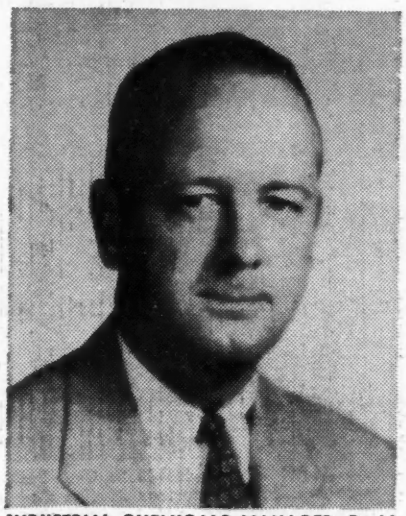
The Tariff Commission is looking into barium chloride imports, to determine their effect on the domestic industry. The inquiry is being made under the so-called "escape clause" of the trade agreements law to determine whether the concessions granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are injuring domestic producers. The investigation was requested by the Barium Reduction Corporation, South Charleston, W. Va., contending that since the reductions in tariff on the chemical were granted, imports have risen to a point that threatens continued existence of a domestic industry.

Germany Is Main Foreign Supplier

West Germany is the principal supplier of the imported product. Imports in 1956 amounted in value to about $111,000 and last year's imports were at about the same level.

A public hearing in the investigation has been scheduled by the commission for June 24 at its headquarters in Washington, D.C. Interested parties desiring to appear and be heard at the hearing should notify the secretary in writing at least three days in advance of the date of hearing.

In another announcement last week, the Tariff Commission stated that it has discontinued and dismissed an investigation into imports of tungsten ores and concentrates relative to differences in cost of production here and abroad. The investigation had been instituted in accordance with a senate resolution passed last August.



INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS MANAGER: David P. Barrett, named general sales manager for industrial chemicals by Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md. Mr. Barrett succeeds A. R. Worrall who has been made managing director of all service and staff organizations at Davison's Curtis Bay (Baltimore) works.

Aromatics Works On Stream in April

Ashland Oil & Refining Company, building a new aromatics plant at its Frontier Division refinery in Buffalo, N. Y., expects initial operation will start by mid-April.

Ohio marine terminal facilities, located at Toledo and Cleveland, will be placed in operation in conjunction with the opening of the Buffalo plant.

Construction flexibility of the twenty-one million gallon capacity aromatics plant makes it possible to produce benzene, toluene, xylene and heavier aro-

—Continued on page 50

Nickel and Cobalt Facilities Being Erected by Freeport

Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, is now starting major construction of facilities at its $119 million nickel-cobalt project. Langbourne M. Williams, chairman and president, announced the venture.

Mr. Williams expects completion of the project in the summer of 1959. In Freeport's annual report, out today, he says that the new facilities will add substantially to the nation's nickel and cobalt supplies.

The operation, which will be conducted by a Freeport subsidiary, Cuban American Nickel Company, will produce 50 million pounds of nickel and 4.4 million pounds of cobalt annually from ores mined and concentrated at Moa Bay, Cuba, and refined in Louisiana.

"This undertaking," the report says, "is of the utmost importance as a new source of nickel and cobalt, metals which are

—Continued on page 46

Sulfur Freight Rate Drop To Buffalo Is Contemplated

The New York Central and Erie Railroads have notified the Interstate Commerce Commission that they propose to reduce freight rates on sulfur from Weehawken, N. J., to the Buffalo, N. Y., area from the present $5.65 per gross ton to $4.40 a ton.

The new rate was to become effective today unless suspended by the commission.

Strong protests against the reduction were on file with the commission last week

—Continued on page 66

Solvay's Plant in Georgia Making 70 Percent Caustic

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, is now producing and shipping 70 percent caustic soda liquor at Brunswick, Ga.

Solvay says that the 70 percent liquor is available in both regular and rayon grades, and that it is being shipped in 10,000-gallon tank cars on an f.o.b. Brunswick basis, freight equalized with recognized producing points.

The Brunswick plant will continue to supply both grades of 50 percent caustic soda liquor in barge or tankcar lots.

Allyl Alcohol Output Begun by Dow in Tex.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has added allyl alcohol to its product line with volume production of this highly reactive material already started in Dow's Texas division.

Allyl alcohol is used extensively as a chemical intermediate in the production of such diverse products as resins, pharmaceuticals, flavorings and perfumes.

It functions primarily as an intermediate for such esters as allyl isothiocyanate, diallyl phthalate, allyl caproate and allyl methacrylate. It is possible to use allyl

—Continued on page 50

Pennsylvania Industrial Opens New Installation

A new plant for production of hydrocarbon resins and aromatic solvents has been placed on stream at West Elizabeth, Pa., by Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation.

The facilities will supplement the company's other plants at Clairton and Chester, Pa., in the manufacture of Picco products for paint, rubber and general chemical compounding industries.

BDSA, Unruffled by Talk, Sees Good Chemical Year

Business and Defense Services Administration is apparently unruffled by all the talk about recession.

The agency, in fact, believes the chemical industry will have "at least as good a year" in 1958 as it did in 1957.

However, it concedes that chemical business during the first three months of '58 will probably be off from the last quarter of 1957.

Last year, BDSA says, the chemical industry set record highs in production, employment and new capital plant investments. Here, according to preliminary year-end figures, is how '57 compared with '56:

- Production up 3 percent.
- Average employment 0.3 percent higher—to 833,000.
- New capital plant investments of $1.751 billion for a gain of 20 percent.

However, the agency is quick to point out that chemical sales of $23.75 billion for the year represent a 2 percent decline from 1956.

At the end of '57, BDSA indicates that chemical sales and employment "were down gently."

However, prices and production, it adds, were strengthening at year-end and chemical inventories were about the same as 1956.

Chemical Benefits Seen Small Under Strict Write-Off Ruling

Chemical companies can't expect much commercial benefit if they apply for fast write-offs under new—and more stringent—Office of Defense Mobilization rules. ODM is resuming the processing of applications for tax amortization certificates, but under new criteria that will make it more difficult to obtain approvals. The criteria are contained in ODM Regulation 1A, issued by the agency last week. Processing of certificates, which permit the writing off for tax purposes of costs of new plants and facilities over a five-year period, has been at a virtual standstill since congress sharply narrowed the field of facilities eligible for these tax benefits last year.

JONES-DABNEY MANAGER: W. Clagget Martin, named general manager of Jones-Dabney Company's eastern division, with headquarters in Newark, N. J., succeeding Clarence W. Slocum who has retired after forty-five years in the paint business.

Scope of New Regulation

The revised regulation, in accordance with the congressional directive, provides for the issuance of certificates authorizing accelerated amortization only for facilities which are to be used to produce new or specialized defense items or components, or to provide research, developmental or experimental services for the Department of Defense or Atomic Energy Commission as part of the national defense program.

The regulation defines these categories as follows:

"A 'new defense item' means a new product or material (excluding services) which was not produced in regular production prior to January 1, 1957, and which is or it is expected will be produced for sale to the Department of Defense (or one of the component departments of such department) or to the Atomic Energy Commission to meet current or currently foreseeable requirements and for which it is anticipated there will not be any substantial civilian market.

"A 'specialized defense item' means a product or material (excluding services) for which it is anticipated that there will not be any substantial civilian market and which is or it is expected will be produced for sale to the Department of Defense (or one of the component departments of such department) or to the Atomic Energy Commission to meet current or currently foreseeable requirements.

"A 'new component' means a component which was not in regular production prior to January 1, 1957, and for which it is anticipated there will not be any substantial civilian market."

Hercules Sets Up Propulsion Division

A chemical propulsion division has been added to the explosives department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The new unit will be headed by Fred M. Hakenjos, previously smokeless powder sales manager.

The division will be concerned with design, development, production, and sales of propulsion units for applications ranging from missiles and space vehicles to small, compact, packaged power units.

It will also encompass smokeless powder operations which have long been associated with propellant systems and sporting ammunition.

Research and development facilities

—*Continued on page 50*

Stone & Webster Buys Firm

Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, Boston, has bought Associated Nucleonics, Inc., Garden City, New York. The purchased firm, formerly known as Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories, Inc., was bought from Walter Kidde & Co., and Walter Kidde Constructors, Inc., which formed the research and development unit in 1952.

Hercules Pale Rosin Sizes Priced for Second Quarter

The paper makers chemical department of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has set a price schedule on its line of pale rosin sizes for the second quarter. The new April 1 prices, per hundred pounds, are as follows f.o.b. southern producing points:

Seventy percent pale paste rosin size, $7.51 in tankcars; 70 percent pale paste "Pexol," $9.51 in tankcars; dry X rosin size, $11.45 in carloads, and dry "Pexol," $14.45 in carloads.

Customary differentials will apply to shipments made from northern producing points to sizes of higher than 70 percent solids and to quantities of less than tankcars and l.c.l. lots.

Celanese Is in Production With New Type Polystyrene

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has started commercial production of a new type of rigid polyethylene. Known as "Fortiflex A-20," the new material is said to provide exceptional strength and resistance to stress cracking and to have an unusually low melt index.

"Fortiflex A-20" was developed particularly for blow molding of bottles and other containers and for extrusion of both monofilaments and pipe.

The Week's Price Changes

Cassia, Cloves, Ginger, Grapefruit Oil, Nutmegs Advanced. Apricot Oil, Monopentaerythritol, Nonylphenol Declined.

Prices Advanced

Cassia, Batavia "A," 8½c. per lb. (p. 55).
"B," 9½c. per lb.
"C," 10½c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 7c. per lb.
"B," 8c. per lb.
"C," 8c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, 3c. per lb. (p. 55).
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Grapefruit oil, 20c. per lb. (p. 55).
Lard, 1/10c. per lb. (p. 60).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Nutmegs, West Indian, 10c. per lb. (p. 55).
Peanut meal, $5 per ton (p. 60).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 60).
Soybean oil, foots, 95%, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).

Prices Reduced

Apricot kernel oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 55).
Beeswax, crude, 2c. to 4c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., 2c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Polish, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, Indian natural, ½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Tin, 1½c. per lb. (p. 37).
Salts, 7/10c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaican No. 3, 1c. per lb. (p. 55).
Nigerian split, ½c. per lb.
Japan wax, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
Linseed acid, ½c. per lb. (p: 60).
Linseed oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Monopentaerythritol, 1c. to 1½c. per lb. (p. 42).
Nonylphenol, 5c. per lb. (p. 44).
Oleic acid, 1½c. per lb. (p. 4).
Olive oil, spot, 5c. per gal. (p. 60).
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Pepper, Malabar black, 1½c. per lb. (p. 55).
Lampong black, 2½c. per lb.
Muntok white, ½c. per lb.
Phosphate rock, 5c. per long-ton (p. 47).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

March 7, 1958	Feb. 28, 1958	March 8, 1957
109.47	109.83	110.97

Oronite Export Unit Formed

A new company, California Chemical International, Inc., has been formed to take over the expanding export market of Oronite Chemical Company. Like its sister company, Oronite, the new firm will be a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of California. It will have executive offices in San Francisco and branch offices in Geneva and Panama City. Operations will begin immediately, according to T. G. Hughes, president of the new company. Mr. Hughes, who is also president of Oronite Chemical Company, said California Chemical International was established to strengthen the competitive position of Oronite products in world markets and to handle "our rapidly increasing export business."

"Oronite's foreign sales have more than doubled in the past five years," he declared, "and now account for over 20 percent of our total volume. The new company was set up to meet the growing demand for our products overseas and to provide us with more extensive coverage of foreign markets."

Oronite, a leading supplier of petrochemicals for industrial use, exports a broad range of products throughout the world. These include "Alkane," a basic detergent raw material; lubricating oil

—*Continued on page 53*

ALCOLAC BOARD MEMBER: Carl Pacifico, vice-president of American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md., who has been elected a director of the concern.

Magnesium Methylate Made

Pioneer Chemical Works, Philadelphia, is commercially manufacturing magnesium methylate in the form of 5 and 10 percent solutions in methanol.

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BIRD-CAGE CRATE: This special crate contains a shipping unit into which are being loaded stainless steel rods containing uranium oxide-thorium oxide pellets at the Erwin, Tenn., plant of Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co.

Davison Now Making Line of Nuclear Feed

Equipped and staffed to serve the varying needs of an industry still in the research and development stage, a new plant of Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., has started producing nuclear reactor feed materials at Erwin, Tenn.

With an essential intermediate position between primary producers of thorium and uranium raw materials and ultimate industrial users of nuclear materials in reactors of one type or another, the plant is considered a major step forward in the practical development of nuclear power by private capital.

The unit can provide whatever is specified in the way of uranium or thorium materials for nuclear power. It takes thorium or uranium concentrates from industrial sources, or enriched uranium hexafluoride from Atomic Energy Commission gaseous diffusion plants, and converts these source materials to thorium oxides, nitrate, metal or alloys; uranium oxides, tetrafluoride, metal, alloys and other components.

Employing about 100 persons, and representing an investment of nearly $2 million, the operation is broad enough to require three different types of structure for processing purposes—metals, chemical process, and ceramics buildings. With this equipment it can perform nearly all feed material functions. It is the first

—Continued on page 66

Korea Will Start Building New Urea Facility in May

Construction on a $23.5 million urea plant at Naju in Cholla Namdo Province, South Korea, is expected to begin sometime in May, according to the Department of Commerce.

Five West German firms are under contract to the South Korean government to erect the fertilizer facility, which will have an annual capacity of 85,000 metric tons of urea.

After completion of construction and several months of trial runs, the plant will be turned over to the Korean government —probably in March, 1961.

The Naju plant will be the second fertilizer plant to be constructed in Korea. The first 85,000-ton capacity urea fertilizer plant is being built at Chunju under the US aid program. Construction of a $30-million fertilizer plant with financing from the Development Loan Fund of the United States also is being considered.

Russia Close to Breakthrough On Chemical Material Source— Underground Coal Gasification

Russia appears close to a new large scale raw material source for chemicals—through gasification of coal underground. News that the Soviet Union is on the verge of a major breakthrough in this field comes from Rep. George Huddleston, jr., of Alabama. A breakthrough in the problem of successfully gasifying coal underground means chiefly that a new major source of fuel for production of electrical energy would be available. But production of synthesis gas also has chemical possibilities such as gasoline, oil for pipeline distribution, and many organic chemical compounds.

Rep. Huddleston, in whose district the Bureau of Mines in cooperation with Alabama Power Company has been carrying on experiments in underground gasification of coal for the past ten years, told the house of the development in a speech last week.

British Learn of Development

He said that a group of British engineers learned of it during a recent visit to Russia to inspect the work being done in this field by the Russian scientists.

He said the British learned that the Russians have between 400 and 500 engineers at work on the problem and plan to use the gas to generate electricity in a 100,000 killowatt power plant to be built.

The British are also tackling the underground gasification problem in great earnest, he added, and are currently constructing a 5,000 kilowatt generating station at the gasification site.

He said that the British probably have several score persons engaged in this work. Extensive gasification experiments have also been carried on in Italy, Belgium, France and Germany, he noted.

Paul Zinner, assistant director of the Bureau of Mines, told the house appropriations committee during recent hearings on the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior that a staff member of the bureau spent a month in Russia during the past year and visited installations where underground gasification was being used on a commercial scale.

He said this was being done "in very large fashion" at three sites—about 1 million tons of coal had been gasified at one site.

He estimated that some 600 persons, in addition to personnel operating the commercial plants, devoted part of a full-time

—Continued on page 66

Lithium Perchlorate Sales Will Be on Quantity Basis

Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn., will begin commercial production of lithium perchlorate this month. Previously the corporation produced only research quantities.

Lithium perchlorate, on a basis of volume, contains more available oxygen than liquid oxygen itself. It is a stable, easily-handled solid containing ninety-one pounds of oxygen per cubic foot of volume. At temperatures above 430°C., it decomposes rapidly to liberate oxygen, with lithium chloride as the residue.

Asarco Refinery Now Using New Copper Casting Technic

The world's first commercial unit to continuously cast tough pitch copper cakes —the huge slabs from which copper sheet and strip are rolled—has been installed by American Smelting & Refining Company at its Perth Amboy, N. J., refinery.

Asarco's new process, regarded as a major breakthrough in non-ferrous metallurgy, permits casting of copper cakes up to twenty-five feet long by thirty-six inches wide and weighing over 17,000

—Continued on page 49

PLASTICS TECHNICAL CHIEF: Dr. George E. Ham, appointed technical director for its plastics division by Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Potash Installation Progressing in Canada

Canada's policy of holding out a welcoming hand to foreign industry will be paying another dividend soon with the completion of a large potash mine in Saskatchewan.

Potash Company of America, readying a big installation there, hopes to have the shaft completed in June and the surface plant in November. The depth of the shaft, at last report, was 2,800 feet.

"We shall have available a mineral deposit of tremendous extent and high quality, removing for all practical purposes any concern about reserves for a century or so," said G. F. Coope, president, in speaking of the size of the project.

Potash Company of America started its initial exploration work in Canada some time ago, after realizing that its orebody at Carlsbad, N. Mex., was becoming depleted.

An incentive for locating in Canada was the policy of the dominion government of attracting capital to development

—Continued on page 63

New York Quinine Offering Fiber Glass Finishing Agent

New York Quinine & Chemical Works, New York, has started semi-commercial production of "NOL-24," a new fiber glass finishing agent.

Used to prepare the surface of glass fiber so that a better bond is established between fibers and polyesters, epoxy, melamine and phenolic resins, "NOL-24" is reported to increase the wet and dry strength properties of these laminates. It was developed by Dr. Porter Erickson and Irving Silver of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Silver Spring, Md., and it seems to be the closest approach yet to the "universal finish," according to NYQ.

Business Urged To Combat Slump With Psychology

The businessman—and the chemical businessman is not being overlooked—had better get down off his do-nothing perch and get his feet back under him. And then he had better join the ranks of those who are fighting the mass psychology battle aimed at restoring confidence in American business. This is the point of a prodding that comes from assistant Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller.

It was aimed at Washington, D.C., representatives of the chemical industry during a luncheon last week sponsored by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

'Best Advertised Recession'

"We stand today," Mr. Mueller says, "in the midst of the most unusual and best advertised recession in history." At almost any period in American history, he thinks, "the economic levels prevailing today would have been hailed as the greatest prosperity the country ever had experienced."

These, he observes, are curious, even unique, times in the economic experience of the country.

He admits that "we have receded from the levels of 1955, 1956 and 1957," but points out that they were years of record-breaking economic performances "and there is a great difference between receding from all-time peak records and receding from so-called normal or average periods of economic activity."

"It ill behooves a businessman to sit glumly by exuding a spirit of dejection because he can't see record profits in the year immediately ahead. If he wanted to help himself, he would get off his seat and join the ranks of those who are fighting the battle of mass psychology aimed at restoring the confidence of the American buying public."

Mr. Mueller says that the January records in construction activity, retail sales and an all-time record in consumer savings do not bespeak a lack of confidence by the consuming public. An upturn in housing construction that points to another year of at least 1 million new starts —in a month when three-fourths of the nation was unsuitable for outdoor construction—is remarkable, he said, while

—Continued on page 63

OCAW's Layoff Demands: Notice and Severance Pay

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union has a two-pronged answer to possible layoffs in the chemical industry this year.

According to strategy adopted by the OCAW bargaining policy committee last fortnight, the chemical union will push for:

- A clause in all 1958 contracts providing for four months' notice when a firm plans a layoff of more than 5 percent of the work force in a one-year period. Upon receipt of such notice, the union may reopen its contract for negotiations on wages and hours.
- A clause calling for substantial severance pay allowances for employees laid off.

OCAW bargaining groups will also ask for wage boosts this year to compensate for the increase in the cost of living since the last wage adjustment.

In addition, the union wants an increase of 3½ percent per year "to compensate for the increased productivity of the American economy as a whole."

Callery Is Readying Intermediates Facilities

Two of the four chemical processing areas under construction at Callery Chemical Company's new Lawrence, Kan., plant are scheduled to go into operation April 1.

Both processing areas will produce intermediate chemicals used in the manufacture of "HiCal," the company's high energy liquid fuel for jet aircraft and missiles.

Orange Called Best Color for Omar the Tentmaker

Pigment producers may soon find Omar the tentmaker clamoring at their doors for more and more orange colors.

That is, if he and others in the canvas industry adhere to the findings made in a government study.

The survey is the first attempt to find the effects of pigments used in canvas coatings.

The orange group nosed out all competition for first place. Burnt sienna came in second, while a green hydrated chromium oxide loped in a healthy third.

The colors were rated on the percentage of strength held by coated canvas after weathering for twenty months, as compared with the original strength of the fabric.

The pigments were also rated on retention of color at the end of the weathering period.

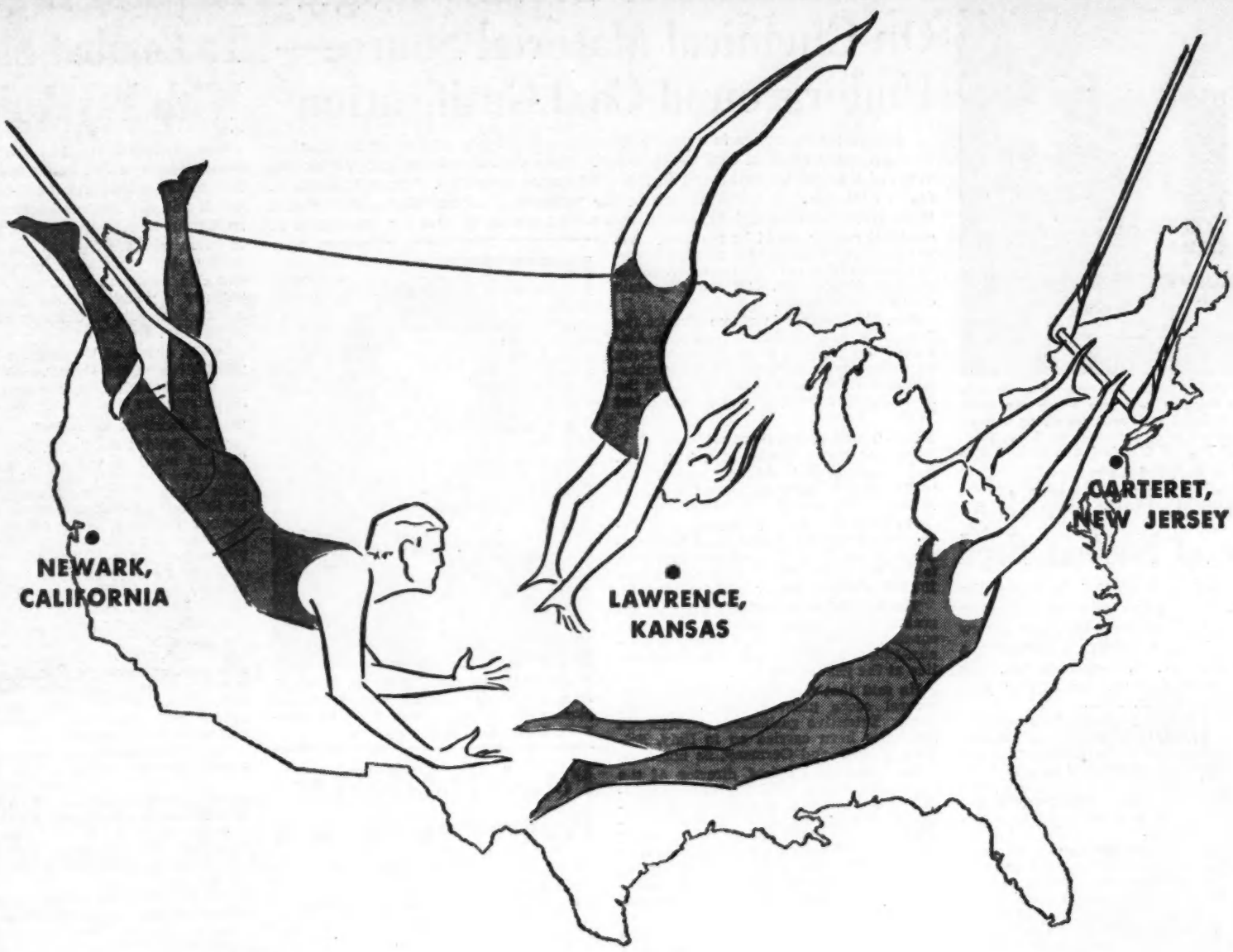
One hundred twenty-six colors, representing ninety-six different classifications, were chosen for the experiment out of the approximately 4,000 available.

In the study, duck treated with urea-formaldehyde and copper-8-quinolinolate, which has been found effective in prolonging the life of canvas exposed to weather, was used as a control.

Pigments tested were classified as white, extender, iron oxide, green, red and maroon, blue, black, orange and yellow, and miscellaneous pigments, and metallic powders and flakes.

Molybdate orange scored 91 percent strength retention—the highest rating for any of the pigments tested. Other oranges

—Continued on page 50



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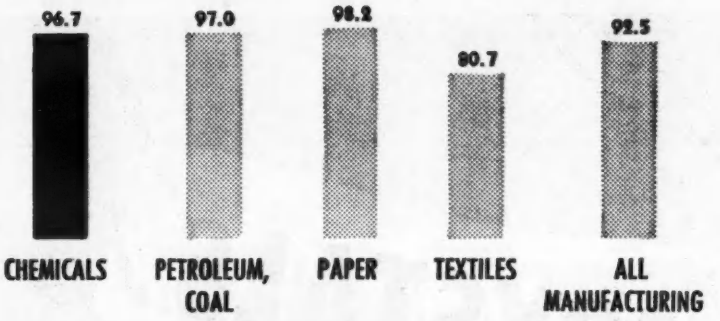

SALES IN DECEMBER

Source: Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1956. Sales figures are seasonally adjusted.

Thiocarbanidin Tests on TB Set As VA Sees a New Value in Drug

The Veterans Administration has a new synthetic drug—thiocarbanidin—which will be tested against tuberculosis. VA said that its use so far in humans and animals indicates that the drug has no ill effects, and may be helpful in cases in which other drugs fail. The new drug will be given to VA patients in combination with streptomycin or isoniazid. The agency is developing plans as to which hospitals will use thiocarbanidin, how long the study will be, and the number and type of patients to be selected.

NAT'L DISTILLERS DIRECTOR: Hulbert S. Aldrich, president of the New York Trust Company, who has been elected a director of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Thiocarbanidin is given by mouth in small doses, and its therapeutic effect is reported to be similar to that of para-aminosalicylic acid, VA said.

Doctors at the VA hope that the new compound may prove to be an acceptable substitute for PAS, one of the widely used TB drugs.

PAS causes nausea and vomiting in some patients, and some have developed resistance to this drug so that it is no longer useful against their infections, it was pointed out.

VA said that although the use of modern tuberculosis drugs has developed drug-resistant strains of TB microbes, studies show no significant increase in new infections from this source.

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, director of VA research in Washington, D. C., said modern treatment measures using several

—Continued on page 51

SAACI Slates Clinic Oct. 20

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its annual chemical sales clinic on October 20 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, according to Raymond Tower of Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, chairman of the SAACI sales clinic committee.

Chemical Imports Last Year Tallied Third Highest Total

United States imports of chemicals and related products reached their third highest peak in history last year when they totaled $277.6 million, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Census. Last year's chemical exports were at the peak level of $1.4 billion (OPD, 2/17/58).

The 1957 imports of chemicals, compared with the 1956 total of $275.8 and the peak year total of $301 million, established

—Continued on page 39

Italian Chemical Industry Sets A Number of Enviable Records For a Comparative Youngster

As age is reckoned, the chemical industry in Italy is something of a youngster. Yet it is a precocious youngster and can lay claim to these distinctions: It ranks among the five largest in Europe, its production by the end of 1956 was more than three times the pre-war level, and its output has grown at a rate much faster than that of Italy's manufacturing as a whole.

The physical aspects of the industry are marked by the construction of many new facilities and the improvement and expansion of existing ones.

That is what the overall picture of the industry looks like to officials at the American Embassy in Rome. Their findings are expressed in the current chemical and rubber report of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Relatively Greater Progress Noted

The report points out that, starting from a smaller base, the Italian industry has made relatively greater progress than has been achieved in countries with much larger chemical complexes.

Raw materials present no special problems at this time, it is pointed out, and a better balance between exports and imports is expected after the industry has improved processes and products and intensified its research efforts.

Major government policies affecting the chemical field include tariffs, OEEC trade liberalization, export subsidies, price-fixing, registration of pharmaceutical products, and, negatively, lack of patent protection for pharmaceutical products or processes.

Tariffs on chemicals range from about 15 to 25 percent c.i.f. value, with a few exceptions, which include iodine and bromine and their compounds. These materials are produced exclusively by the State Salt Monopoly.

Italy's liberalization of chemical trade with OEEC countries was 97.7 percent in 1956. At that time the Italian figure was the third highest in OEEC, exceeded only by Switzerland (99.9 percent) and Sweden (99 percent). In 1956, German liberalization was 88 percent, that of the

—Continued on page 63

BAIRD CHEMICAL PRESIDENT: Bernard D. Allen, formerly with Stauffer Chemical Company and Nopco Chemical Company, who has been named president of Baird Chemical Industries, Inc., New York.

Cancer Vaccine Possible, Research by VA Indicates

Research evidence that could point the way toward development of a vaccine for treatment of some types of cancer has been uncovered by Veterans Administration hospital doctors at McKinney, Tex.

Dr. Russell H. Wilson, of the McKinney hospital, says work by him and his colleagues indicates the existence of a natural defense mechanism of the body against cancer—the same type of body reaction which makes vaccine against polio and other diseases possible.

The work is based on findings by James W. Finney, research microbiologist, which indicate that, under certain circumstances —perhaps antibodies—which may travel through the blood stream and attack the cancer cells.

Dr. Wilson says the researchers are

—Continued on page 41

Frontier Adds HCl To Its Product Line

Frontier Chemical Company has added an industrial chemical component—anhydrous hydrogen chloride—to its expanding product line, states its president, Wesley H. Sowers.

A major producer of chlorine and caustic soda, the Wichita, Kan., company has expanded plant facilities to meet an increased market demand for HCl.

Mr. Sowers said increasing usage of the component and Frontier's location close to consuming points prompted the company to start production.

Other factors influencing Frontier to

—Continued on page 53

CSMA Units Meet This Week

The board of governors, several division administrative committees and general committees of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association will meet at the Drake hotel, Chicago, March 12 and 13. At a luncheon on March 12, Earl W. Phelan, staff assistant to the laboratory director of Argonne National Laboratories, Lamont, Ill., will speak on "The Atom and You."

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 25-29.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, April 20-26.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Society of Perfumers, annual symposium, Essex House, New York, March 20.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting with exhibit, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., June 22-27.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 14-15.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., June 4-6.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Atomic Energy Annual Conference, sponsored by National Industrial Conference Board, Palmer House, Chicago, March 17-19.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., May 26-28.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 14-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19-21.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., March 25-26.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27.

Council for Agricultural & Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 22-24.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 15-16.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual precautionary labeling conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 30; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 11-14.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D C., October 27-29.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 16-18.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, sponsored by California section of American Chemical Society, Civic Center Exhibition Hall, San Francisco, April 13-17.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 8.

Toilet Goods Association, Charles S. Welch awards luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 22; scientific section, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, June 5; annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 7 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .1490 - —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ...lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms .....lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works ....lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse .....lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald....lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. .....lb. .65 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.23 - 1.25
flake .....lb. 1.19 - 1.21
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works .....lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. .....gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. .....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld. .... lb .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
s.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
approx.	approximately	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
artif.	artificial	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
		fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Atl.	Atlantic	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
Be.	Baume	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bbls.	barrels			redist.	redistilled
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes			s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	secs.	seconds
		kgs.	kegs	s.g.	specific gravity
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	shipt.	shipment
		lacq.	lacquer	soln.	solution
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	syn.	synthetic
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload		
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline			t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
d-	dextro	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo			w w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimenta oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil nat. bitter f.p.a., bots lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. .....lb 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape cs .....lb 50 - —
powd., cs .....lb. 75 - —
Curacao, cs. .....lb 60 - —
powd., kgs .....lb .80 - —
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol)
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium gran. bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works .....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms .....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Alum potassium gran. bgs., works 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works .....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms .....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms .....lb. .17 - —
Alumina calcined bgs c.l., works, lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .05 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln 32° cbys., c.l., works lb 0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb 0520- .1200
tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l. same basis lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms works lb. .82½ —
fib dms., contract, works lb 79½ —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb .22 - —
fib dms., contract works.lb. 21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb 19 - —
fib dms. contract. works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .28 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms .....lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms .....lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l .....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l .....lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l. same basis ton.44.00 - —
coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works .....lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works .....lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots .....oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ....lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. .....lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots .....lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald..ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald .ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .48 - —

Ammonium Benzoate—Asphalt, Gilsonite

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib, dms., ton lots, works lb 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms. works lb. .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide NF gran. bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP gran., fib dms lb. .17¼ —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots. lb 4.26 - 4.39

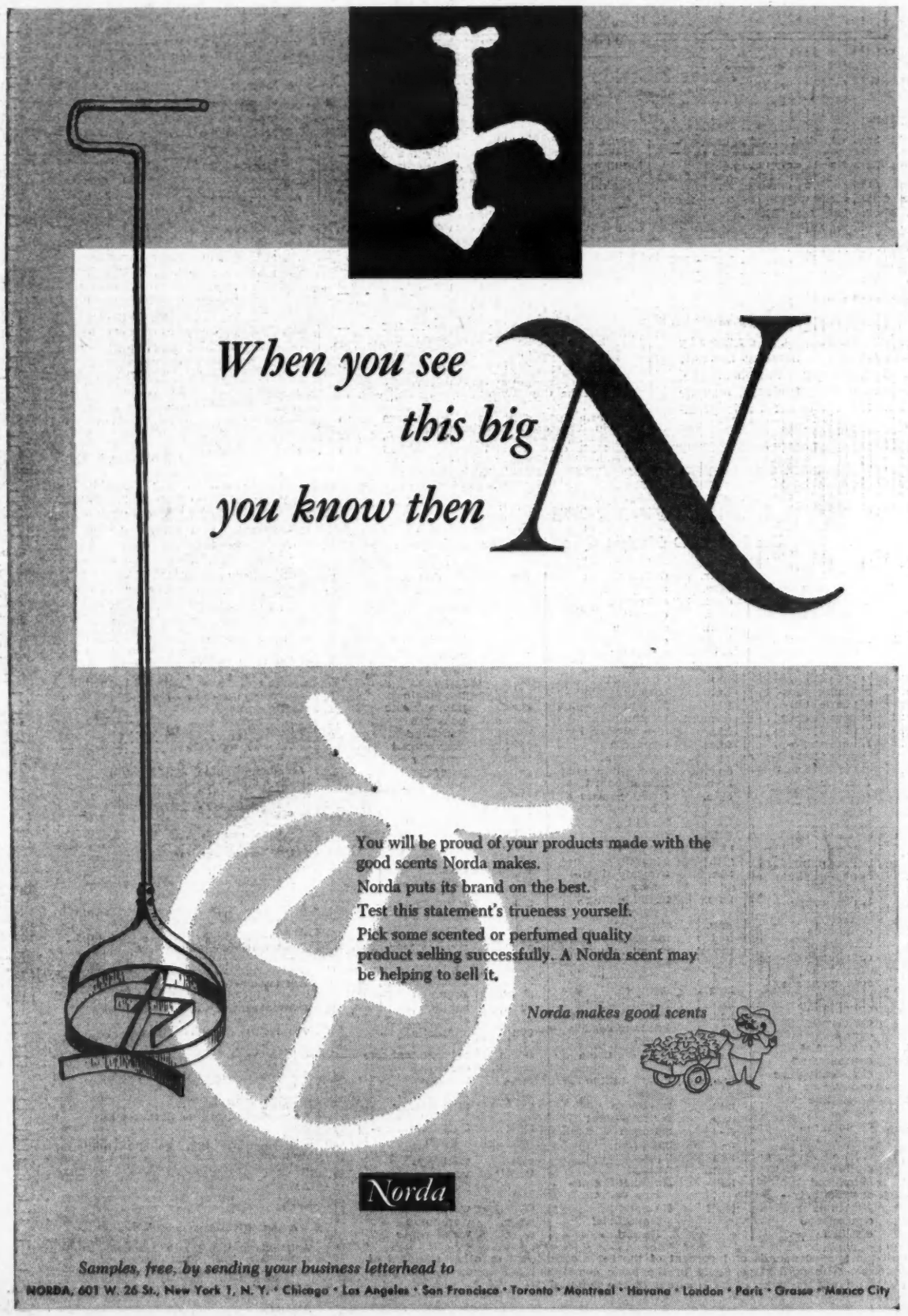
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 60%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 6lb. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bgs., western works frt equald, base price ton.72.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt equald to $8 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms., lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate, powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23

Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochioride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochioride, di-basic bots lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochioride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.90 -28.00
d Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms. 100-lb lots lb.14.50 - —
dl Amphetamine phosphate bots lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16¼
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn. exo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 —
primary, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .19¾ —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .38½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .28¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls lb .60 .65
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- .17½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16¼
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls. dms lb. .95 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude.
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —

Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.

Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide)
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
370°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —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Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy.	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy.	gal.	.09½	—
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	21.00	—
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon refy	ton.	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	6.00	- 7.00
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.	oz.	4.00	- 4.50
Avocado oil, cns.	lb.	3.00	Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units		.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units.		.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs.	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip. bgs. c.l. works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate dms works	lb	.32	.41
Barium chloride anhyd. bgs. c.l. works	ton	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	196.00	—
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs		7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
Barium chromate bgs. frt equald.	lb	.35	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)			
Barium hydrate, cryst. bgs., c.l. t.l. frt equald	ton.	206.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l. t.l.t. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide grd. dms., c.l. t.l. frt equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms. l.c.l. t.l.t. frt equald	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms.	lb.	.15	- .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes southern off-color, bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75% bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	53.00	-55.25
paper bgs. ex whse, New York	ton.	79.85	—
Battery acid cbys. c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	2.65	- 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	7.00	-10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	2.10	- 3.00
55-60% cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms.,	lb.	1.95	- 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.56	- .58
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.65	- .67
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .62
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.65	- .67
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.73	- .75
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.72	- .74
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.67	- .69
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.66	- .68
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.30	- —
Belladonna root, bls	lb.	.30	- —
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	- —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	91.00	- —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	94.00	- —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse.	ton.	89.35	- —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	92.35	- —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	- —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.80	- .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	- —
cbys., smaller lots	lb.	.44	- —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.36	- —
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	- —
Chicago district	gal.	.36	- —
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	- —
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	- —
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.36	- —
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	- —
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.36	- —
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	- —
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	- —
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.36	- —
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	- —
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	- —
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	- —
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	- —
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	- —
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	- —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks	gal.	.36	- .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075	- .008
dms. t.c.l. works	gamma unit-lb.	.009	- .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075	—
dms., t.c.l., works,	gamma unit-lb.	.009	- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	- —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	- —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.30	- —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	- —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	- —
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	- 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37	- —
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	- —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	- —
USP, ton lots	lb.	.48	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	- —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs.	lb.	.39	- —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.75	- —
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald	lb.	.21	- —
cbys., smaller lots frt equald	lb.	.23	- —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt equald	lb.	.22	- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	- —
Benzoyl peroxide purif. fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots works	lb.	.98	- 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. cns. dms	lb.	.65	- .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms	lb.	.65	- .80
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	- .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF f.f.c. 500-lb. dms	lb.	.75	1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech. cbys. dms., c.l., works frt equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	.25½
tank trucks dlvd Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys in steel dms. prices are ½c. lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.30	- 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine dms. works.	lb	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate bots.	lb	1.35	- 1.65
Benzyl salicylate bots	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Benzylidine acetone bots	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate cns	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian cns.	lb.	12.75	-13.00
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride tech.).			
Biotin cryst. bots	gram	10.00	- —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Bismuth chloride, lars	lb	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.60	- 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.08	- 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd. dms	lb	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms	lb	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms	lb	3.20	- —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib dms	lb	3.15	- —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms	lb	5.37	- —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms	lb	2.65	- —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP dms	lb.	3.50	- —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., lars	lb.	4.22	- —
Bisphenol-A bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	- —
Blackberry root bark bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Black haw root bark bls	lb	63	65
Black haw tree bark bls.	lb	45	50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works	ton	115.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse.	ton.	169.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York unit-ton.		6.00	- —
high-grade unground 16-17% ammonia bgs. Chicago unit-ton.		7.75	- —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs. c.l	lb.	.13	.14
bgs. t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
bgs. l.t.l.	lb.	15½	.35¼
Bloodroot bls	lb	48	50

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Blue Dyes—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
BON acid maroons pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher. lb. .18 - .24
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs. c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms. c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
Boric acid, powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l. works lb 70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur)
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 .39
ret. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb .31 —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb 22½ —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .48 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 —
tanks, same basis lb .47 —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb chys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .33 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb .22 - —
tanks, contract refy. lb .14¾ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —

n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .17 —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
sec-Synthetic, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
tert-Synthetic dms. c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms. c.l., works lb. .37½ —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .38¼ —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 —
tanks, works lb .33¼- —
Butyl lactate dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 —
Butyl laurate dms. works lb. .37½ —
Butyl methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 —
Butyl phenylacetate dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms. c.l., frt alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 —
tanks, works lb. .54 —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Butyric acid, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade bbls. same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies. lb. 2.85 —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib. dms lb. 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis. lb. 1.90 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithapone red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Maroon shade bbls. same basis. lb. 2.09 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade bbls same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.61 - 2.66
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.89 - 1.94
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.82 - 2.84
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.87 - 2.88
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.26 - 2.31
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.02 - 2.07
Orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.77 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst. hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms. 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, 6b. dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb. 4.00 —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 .09½
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 .10½
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 —

Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.80 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 30 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated bgs. c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs. l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Flake, conc., 94-97% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Gran., purif. dms lb. .27 - —
Liquor, 40% tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs. c.l. works ton.37.80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works frt equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran. dms lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate bgs. frt equald. lb. .29½- .30
Calcium cyanide dms. c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb. 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms. lb. .76 - —
USP, dms lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump dms. works, lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs. dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb dms. same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .79 - .80
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs c.l frt equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P. bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip., dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd. dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .65
White, dms. lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified, cns lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 3.00 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.50 - —
Capric acid, CP, dms lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.l.t. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19¼- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Caraway oil, NF, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Carbazole, 97% bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¼- —
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works, ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .06¼- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .05¾- —
lb. .11½- —

Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb .08 .09
Solid, wholesale works lb .035 .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms. c.l. works frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ .09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l. same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb .16 —
tanks dlvd lb .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride CP, consumers dms., c.l. frt alld lb 12¾ —
l.c.l. frt alld lb 15¼ —
Tech consumers dms., c.l. t.l., frt alld lb 11¾ —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.t. frt alld lb 14¼ —
tanks frt alld lb 10¾ 11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb lots works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots works lb 4 10 4 75
Cardamom oil, NF bots. lb 45.00 48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A," lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb 16.60 —
bulk smaller lots dlvd lb 16 90 17 30
Carnauba wax chalky bgs., ton lots lb 68 69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.25 - 1.27
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.31 - 1.33
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher.
Carotene tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms. works million units. .12 —
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.69.60 —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram. .29 —
Carvol, bots. oz. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp. acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l. lb. .20¾- —
New Zealand lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 —
Cassella acid, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .40 Nom.
"B" lb. .40 Nom.
"C" lb. .39 Nom.
Korintje "A" lb. .40 Nom.
"B" lb. .40 Nom.
"C" lb. .39 Nom.
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazil. ton.110.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910- —
tanks lb. .2600- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2760- —
tanks lb. .2460- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3125- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33.50- —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2300- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2400- —
tanks lb. .20½- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .22¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23¼- —
tanks lb. .20¼- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2450- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2250- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1575- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. split, dms lb. .44¼- .46¼
lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .56
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb. 16.50 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .548 - .558
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .598 - .608
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .548 - .558
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .558
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .598

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Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
Cerium chloride, 48% dms. dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.44	—
77%CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb lots or more	lb	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more dlvd	lb	1.85	1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb	2.03	2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	.65	.72
NF, fib cns. 140-lb lots or more	lb.	.48	—
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls	lb.	1.50	—
Roman, cs.	lb.	3.00	—
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots	lb.	350.00	—
Charcoal, activated NF fib dms., c.l. works	lb.	.25	.32
fib dms. 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	.32½
fib. dms. smaller lots works.	lb.	.27	.50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).			
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).			
Charcoal hardwood, bulk lump c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton	55.00	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant,	ton.	78.00	80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	106.00	—
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	96.00	—
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	87.00	—
plant	ton.	87.00	—
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	84.00	—
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	69.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, South	ton.	74.00	79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs. c.l., works, South	ton.	66.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works South	ton.	70.00	84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	50.00	—
bulk, t.l., works South	ton.	55.00	—
Chenopodium oil, NF cns.	lb.	4.75	5.20
Chestnut extract, tmp solid, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock	lb.	.08727	—
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.09817	—
Chicago acid, paste, bbls. frt alld.	lb.	3.21	—
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil)			
Chloral tech., 94% min dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, multiple units 5 cars, works	lb.	.21	—
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.00	—
jars, 500-lb. lots	lb	1.03	—
jars, 100 lb. lots or less	lb.	1.05	—
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.65	—
dms. t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.66	—
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
lots, frt alld	lb.	.70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt alld	lb.	.16¼	—
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
dms., t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
ctns., t.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.70	—
ctns., t.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
cyls., t.c.l., Metropolitan area	lb.	.12½	.13¾
tanks single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs.		4.05	—
Chlorine, liq., tanks multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		4.25	—
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.25	5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.25	7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l	lb.	.23½	.25½
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.24½	—
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.89	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.81	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.52	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area	lb	1.05	—
dms. t.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20	—
dms. 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis,	lb.	2.00	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.05	—
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works	lb	1.10	—
fib dms. smaller lots works	lb	1.25	—
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more works.	lb	2.25	—
fib dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb	2.30	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	—
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E, 100% basis	lb.	.81	—
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.86½	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E	lb.	.80½	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—

Chloropicrin, coml., bots.	lb	1.50	—
Coml., cyls. 180 lbs. frt. alld	lb.	.95	—
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis	lb.	.97	—
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis	lb	1.22	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0515	—
tanks, frt equald	lb.	.0415	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher.			
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo		2.75	3.00
Choline chloride fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo.		2.75	3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted kilo.		2.75	3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.40	.42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Reduced color, 25%	lb.	.19	.20

Chrome green prices are ½c higher dlvd at the following points, except as noted: —Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss. N C. S. C., Tenn. Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth 1¼c.; El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St Jospeh; 1c higher dlvd. Pac coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 — —

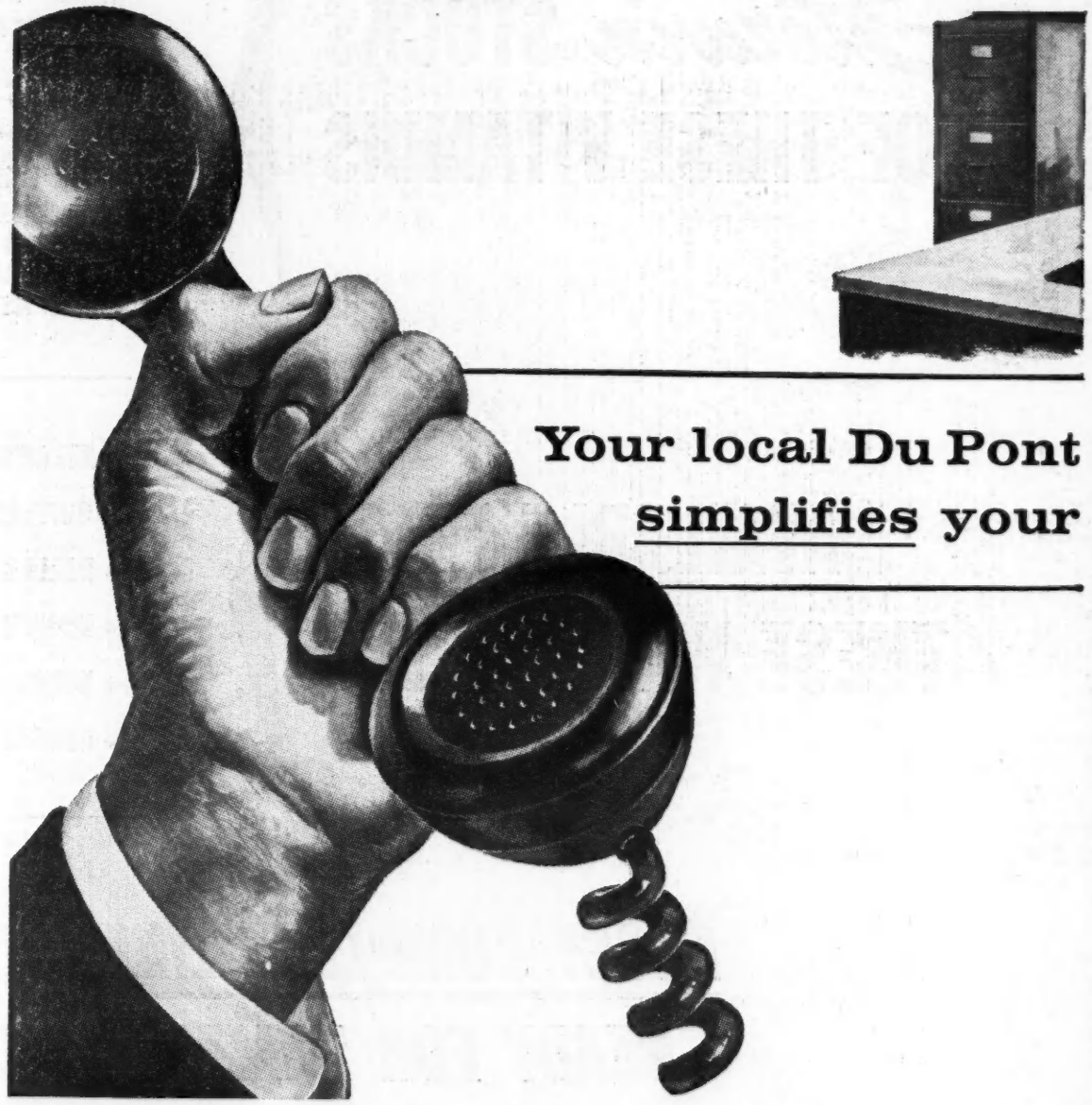
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex. 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago

Chrome yellow CP bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis Rock Island lb .35 — —

Chrome yellow price are ½c higher dlvd Ala. Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c higher); Miss. N C., S. C., Tenn Dallas Tex 1¼c higher; Ft Worth Tex. 1½c higher. El Paso Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St Joseph 1 6c higher; Dlvd Pac. Coast. for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms. c.l., works frt equald	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area	lb.	.30	.31
Chromic acid NF (see Chromium trioxide)			
Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, bbls. works	lb.	.09½	—
cbys., works	lb.	.11¼	—
Chromium fluoride bbls. works	lb	51	.52
Chromium oxide, hydrated bbls. fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.20	—
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45¼	—
Chromium trioxide NF bots	lb.	1.15	—

Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs.	lb	.35	.40
NF yellow broken bgs	lb	.35	.40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots	lb	2.50	3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots	lb	2.15	2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde dms.	lb	.95	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.89	—
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat	lb.	1.11	—
Cinnamon bark oil, bots	lb	36.00	70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb	1.60	2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms	lb.	8.50	12.00
Citral, CP, bots., cns.	lb.	4.25	—
Extra, bots., cns.	lb.	5.60	—
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l	lb.	29½	.30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots 1 shipt	lb.	.30	.30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½	.31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½	.28
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots 1 shipt	lb.	.28	.28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots	lb.	.29	29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	.68	.98
Java, cns	lb.	1.10	1.15
Java-type, cns.	lb.	.75	.80
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	1.90	2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.10	3.40
Civet, artif. bots	lb	13.75	15.00
Nat. bots	oz	8.50	15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	17.50	21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton.	8.00	11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port	net-ton.	42.00	45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port	net-ton.	29.50	35.75



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Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works..ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse....ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me..long-ton.20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse....net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs.....lb. .41 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. .....lb. .46 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms....lb. 2.40 - 2.65
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. .....lb. .85 - .90
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse....gal. .33½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse. gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.. gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works .....gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works.....ton.36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works .....ton.44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R., including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St Louis lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt equald with Chicago.
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate fused 8½% Co, dms. lb. 71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms.....lb. .57½- —

Cobalt metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs ..... lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 9% Co dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd, lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. ..... lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. ..... lb. .93 - .99
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14⅝- —
tanks, Pac. coast .....lb. .13⅝- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms .. lb. .22½- .23
tanks .....lb. .20 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms.... lb. .23½- .26
tanks .....lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. ....lb. .10½- .10¾
Codeine, NF cns. 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —

Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. .....gal. 1.45 - 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. .... lb 20 22
Blue, bls .... lb 20 22
Colchicine USP bots, cns ... oz.29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls .....lb 35 —
Colchicum seed, bgs .....lb .55 —
Collodion, USP, dms. .....lb .32½ —
Flexible, dms .....lb .34 —
Colocynth pulp, bls .....lb .72 - —
Colombo root, bls .....lb .15 .16
Condurango bark, bls .....lb .26 —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs .....lb .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs .....lb .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs .....lb 15¾ .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. ....lb. .60 - .65
Copaiba oil, cns .....lb 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb .53 —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....lb .54 —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3100- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .3250- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 - .41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .27½- .28
Cryst., dried, dms., works .lb. .35¾- .36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4468
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .634 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .644 - —
dms., smaller lots .....lb. .664 - .684
Copper gluconate, dms .....lb. 3.20 —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .25 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .28½- .30½
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. 45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls, 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .41¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls, 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .41¼- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .39¼- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb .53½ .63¼
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1770- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.20 -13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.20.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.40 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.24.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.25.40 -28.40
Copper, undecylenate, dms .... lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ...ton.183.00 -185.00
Pac. ports, c.i.f. .....ton.178.00 -180.00
Coriander oil, USP, bots .... lb. 9.25 -12.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs .lb. .09 - —
Rumanian, bgs. .....lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs .....lb 11½ —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works .. lb. .14⅛- —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. .....lb. .1985- .2018
tanks .....lb. .1785- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms .....lb. .17¼ .20
tanks .....lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs, c.l. 60,000 lbs min 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret, dms, c.l. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
non-ret, dms, l.c.l 100 lbs 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk, gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.63.50 -64.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13¾ Nom.
tanks, Valley .....lb. .13½- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock .lb. .13 - —
tanks, Texas, Waco .....lb. .13¼- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. .....lb. .19¼- .19¼
tanks .....lb. .17¼- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms .lb. .16¾ .19¼
tanks .....lb. .14¼ —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms, works, lb. 03 03¼
tanks, same basis lb 02¾ —
Coumarin, NF, cryst, dms .... lb. 3.60 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb 85 90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate)
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys., lb. 3.05 3.20
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt adjusted gal. .24 —
crude, soln 80% tanks, works, gal. .226 —
refd., dms., c.l. works .....gal. .42 .44
dms, l.c.l, same basis .....gal. .53 .55
tanks, same basis .....gal. .33 .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, chys., dms lb 1.60 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots, cbys lb 1.30 —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms, incl, l.c.l. works lb. .0614 —
dms, incl, l.c.l. ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460 —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C, wide distillation range, non-ret, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret, dms, l.c.l, same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb .145 —
Cresol, USP, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 —
non-ret, dms, l.c.l, same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .61 —

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Columbus.....Merchants Chemical Co., Inc.

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Philadelphia.....Pioneer Salt Co.

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Providence.....George Mann & Co., Inc.

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Greenville.....F. H. Ross & Co.

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

m-p-Cresol—Diacetone Alcohol

m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
o-Cresol, 30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, 29°29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.15 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —

Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 - —
50 dms. or more, same basis, gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Crotonic acid, fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .24 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 - 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —

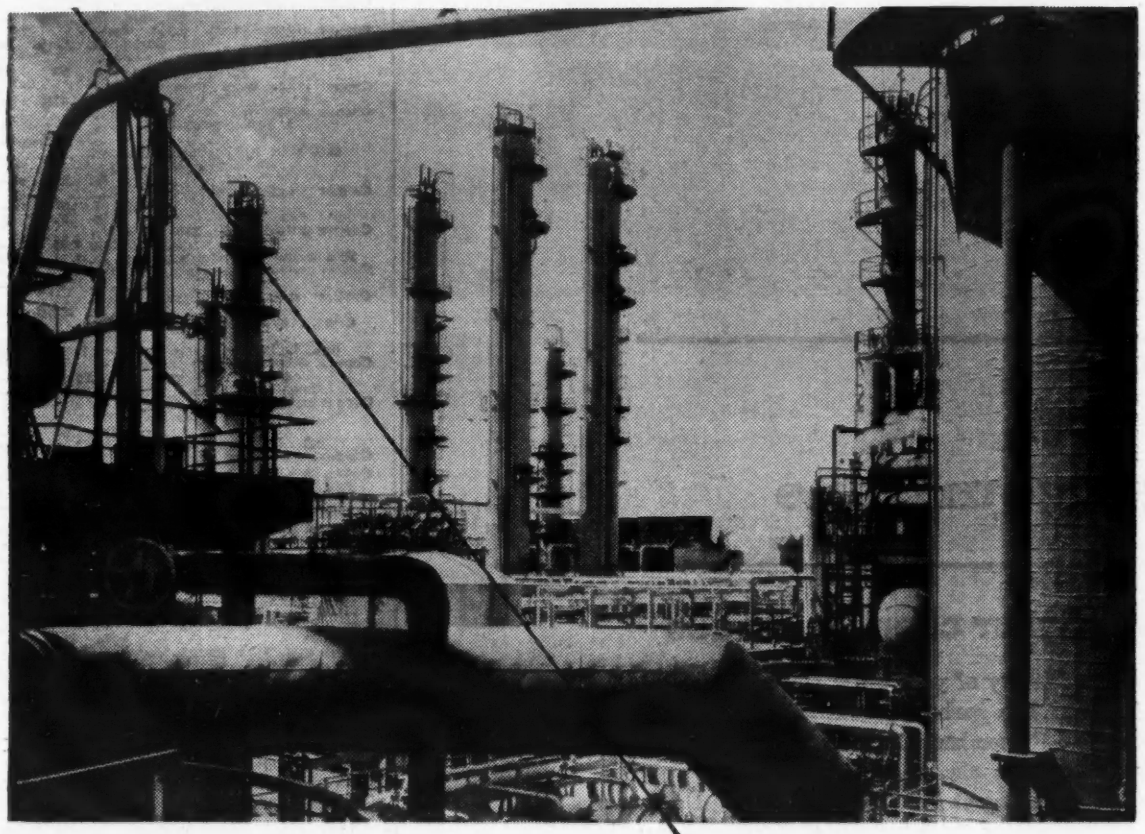
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.37.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.38
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 99% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .85 - —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .43 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼ .09¼
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. lb. .34 - .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .31¼- .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech. flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .22
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .23 - .24
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .23
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .25
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.

1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P. paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
Feed grade, 17% P. paper bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., t.l., works ton.60.75 - —
18% P. paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.69.12 - —
19% P, paper bags, works Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton.69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb.24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bags lb. 8.88 - —
paper bags lb. 9.13 - —
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .19¾- —
Anhyd., dms lb. .20¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. 29½- —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —

now — DIISOBUTYLENE for current delivery



Petro-Tex is now on stream with substantial production of high-purity diisobutylene. Our commercial product is a clear water-white 4 to 1 mixture of

2,4,4-trimethylpentene-1 $H_3C - \underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C} - \overset{H}{\underset{|}{C}} - C = CH_2$

and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene-2 $H_3C - \underset{\underset{CH_3}{|}}{\overset{CH_3}{|}}{C} - \overset{H}{\underset{|}{C}} = \overset{CH_3}{\underset{|}{C}} - CH_3$

with these physical properties:

Molecular Weight, average, calculated	112.1
Specific Gravity @ 60°F	0.720 – 0.722
Engler Distillation Range (@ 760 mm Hg)	
Initial	210°F (98.9°C)
90% point	218°F (103.3°C)
95% point	219°F (103.9°C)
Bromine Number	140
Sulfur Content, less than	60 ppm
Reid Vapor Pressure, psi	1.4

Uses include depolymerization to yield isobutylene
Alkylation with phenol toward production of surface active agents
Manufacture of nonyl alcohol by the oxo process

Detailed technical data and quotations will gladly be sent upon request to us at P. O. Box 2584, Houston 1, Texas.

Petro-Tex

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
JOINTLY OWNED BY
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION AND TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY

o-Dianisidine, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .94 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94½- .95
tanks, same basis lb. .92 • —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 • —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate dms., c.l., divd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 • —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis lb. .53 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., divd lb. 1.20 • —
dms. l.t.l., divd lb. 1.24 • —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms. c.l., t.l., divd lb. 1.05 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., divd lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .95 • —
tanks, divd. lb. .86 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .31 • .32
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .32 • .33
tanks, divd lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 • —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 • —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 • —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E lb. .14½- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 • —
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 • —
tanks, works lb. .03 • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • —
tanks, works lb. .52 • —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 • —
Didecyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld. lb 1.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 • —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., divd. E. lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .25 • —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., divd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l. divd lb. .70½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .67 • —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 • .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, divd lb. .29 • —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .58 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, divd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
tanks, divd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l. divd lb. .23½- —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .20 • —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
tanks, divd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., divd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. divd lb. .21½- —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .44 • —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .45 • —
tanks, divd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - 147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.20 • —
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 4.35 - 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 • .28
Diglycollic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 • —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 • —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 • —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 • —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .18 • —
tanks, divd lb. .14¼- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms. c.l., divd. E lb. .10 • —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, divd. E lb. .08 • —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 • —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 • —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 • —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Nat., bgs. lb. .11½- —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate cns lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l. divd lb. 1.225 • —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. 1.235 • —
tanks, divd lb. 1.20 • —
70% dms. c.l. divd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, divd. 100% basis lb. .66 • —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.273 • —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. 1.285 • —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 • —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 • —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln, dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .31 • —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 • —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 • .39
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 • —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., divd N of Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R., including Davenport, and E of Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis, St Paul lb. 1.56 • —
m-Dinitrobenzene 85°C. dms lb. .22 • —
89° C., dms lb. .24 • —
2,4-Dinitrochloronenzene, crystalliz ing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystalliz ing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .20 • —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 • —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 • —
Refd., 63°C. dms lb. .23 • —

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE • Subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 • —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .28 • —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .62 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .60 • —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks works lb. .27 • —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 • —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 • —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .79 • —
tankcars, works gal. .42 • —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 • —
tanks, works, south gal. .55 • —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works lb. .16 • —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85

Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .28 • —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 • —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 • —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .64 • —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 • —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports, ex dock ton 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 • —

Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
dms., l.c.l. works 100% basis lb. 1.05 • —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:

Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 15.65 -17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 19.60 -22.65
No. 3 lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow FD&C No. 1 cns lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown D&C No 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y dustless lb. .89 • —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. 1.29 • —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 • —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 • —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.52 • —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 • —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 • —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 • —
161 Orange lb. .94 • —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 • —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 • —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 • —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 • —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 • —
203 Chrome black T lb. .92 • —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 • —
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.09 • —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.91 • —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 • —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.10 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 • —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 • —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 • —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 • —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 • —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 • —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 • —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 • —
448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 • —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 • —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 • —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.62 • —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 • —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 • —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 • —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 • —
655 Yellow GX lb. 2.64 • —
657 Malachite green V, crystals lb. 2.73 • —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 • —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb. 4.78 • —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 • —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 • —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 • —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 • —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 • —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 • —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 • —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 • —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc lb. 4.11 • —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 • —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 • —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 • —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .38 • —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 • —
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z lb. 6.13 • —
1083 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 • —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 2.28 • —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 • —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.85 • —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste lb. 2.92 • —
1150 Olive R, Single paste lb. 1.42 • —
dms. dlvd.
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 • —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 • —
1217 Orange RD, double powder, lb. 4.60 • —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 • —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 • —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.48 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 • —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.50 • —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

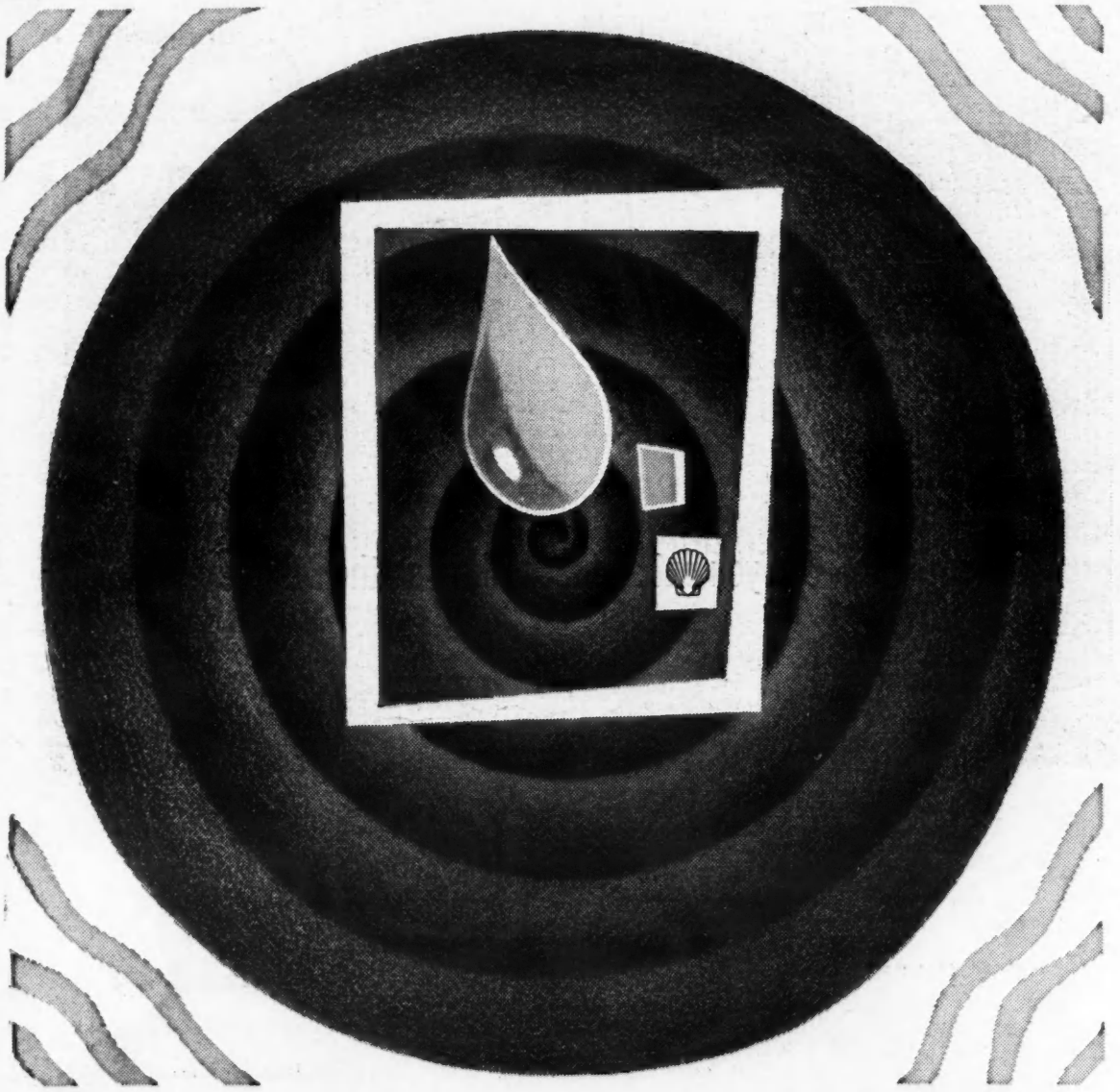
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 • —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 • —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 • —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 • —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 • —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 • —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 • —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 • —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 • —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 • —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 • —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 • —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 • —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 • —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.

p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc lb. 4.62 • —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 • —
Spirit black RB lb. 3.54 • —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 • —
Spirit red B, conc lb. 6.41 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.27 - 1.29
Tanners, bbls. lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .33
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 • —
Select, bundles lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 • —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots. oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots. oz. .92 • —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .62 - .73
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .62 - .73
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 - .73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 • —
l-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots. gram. .80 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 -94.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 87.75 • —



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In formulations for surface coatings, ethyl amyl ketone complements low-boiling MEK and medium-boiling MIBK by promoting better flow and gloss and eliminating dry overspray.

EAK possesses excellent blush resistance, good diluent tolerance and high solvency for surface coating materials. Its slow evaporation rate contributes to excellent flow-out, tends to minimize pinholing and bubbling in the film.

EAK has proved to be a valuable component of thinners for various types of coatings such as automotive refinishing lacquers, silk-screen printing lacquers and multicolor lacquers. Cellulose esters, vinyl polymers and copolymers, and almost all synthetic and natural resins are soluble in EAK.

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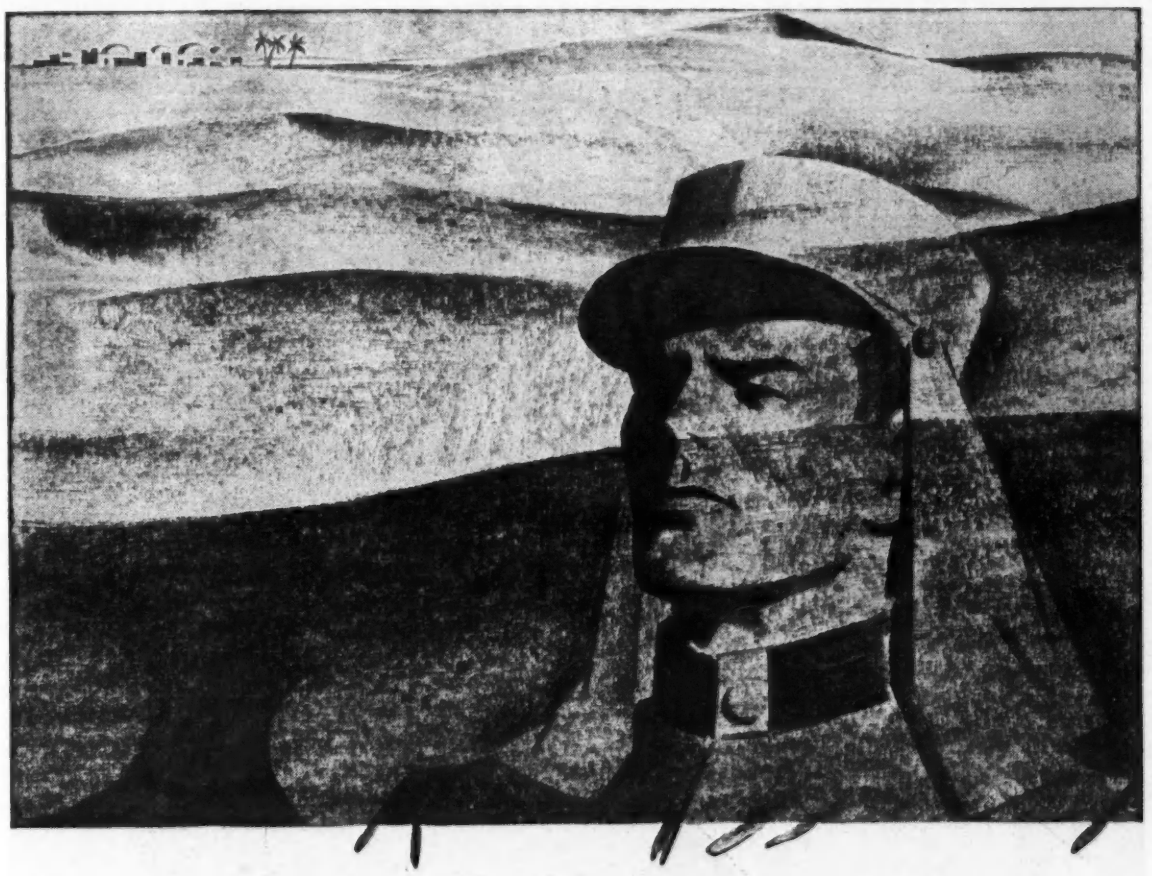
SHELL

Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. ....lb. .17 • —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 • —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 • —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l. dlvd E of Rockies. gal.20.58 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of dms., c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd E of Rockies. gal.21.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.54 • —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 • —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .41 • —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 • —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 • 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .70 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 • .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .63 • .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 • .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 • .22
dms., works lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works lb. 10 • —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 • 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 • —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 • —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 • —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate, dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 • 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 • —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 • —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 • —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 • —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 • 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43 • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, refy gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19¼- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 • .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 • —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 • —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 • 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 • 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms. lb. .67 • .80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms. lb. .88 • .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 • 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 • .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 • —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 • 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .15 • —
French, light, bgs. lb. .25 • —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 • —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .26 • —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 • —
Ferric acetate, liq., 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 • —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 • —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 • —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 • —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 • .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .64 • .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble powd. gran., pearls, dms. 10,000-lb lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .39 —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. 40 • 44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 • .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 • .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29¼
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34¼
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .27½- .29¼
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 • —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 • —



Harshaw DRIERS
protect your product quality

Just as you protect the quality of your product, so does Harshaw guard its Drier excellence and uniformity. Harshaw precise manufacturing specifications assure the same quality in each batch of driers time after time. Every batch of driers undergoes the following tests:

Metal Content	Total solids content	Acid value
Specific Gravity	Moisture content	Benzene insoluble content
Color	Penetration	Customer's specified tests
Viscosity	Tack	

Your order can be shipped from any of these eighteen stock points:

Baltimore, Md. • Boston, Mass. • Chattanooga, Tenn. • Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio • Cleveland, Ohio • Columbus, Ohio • Detroit, Michigan Gloucester City, N. J. • Houston, Texas • Los Angeles, Calif. Louisville, Kentucky • Philadelphia, Pa. • Pittsburgh, Pa. • Portland, Oregon San Francisco, Calif. • Seattle, Washington • Hastings-On-Hudson, N. Y. Minneapolis, Minn. • St. Louis, Mo.

LIQUID DRIERS • SOLID DRIERS • POWDERED DRIERS • HARSHAW

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL COMPANY
1945 East 97th Street • Cleveland 6, Ohio

Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ....ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ....ton.27.00 - —
USP. cryst., bbls., cns. ....lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. ....gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. ....gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. ....lb. 4.00 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. ....lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms. ....lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms. ....lb. .1300- .1350
tanks ....lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
300,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area..ton.128.00 -130.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 50% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area..ton.124.00 -126.00
Flaxseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more..gram .70 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more..kilo.62.00 - —

Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb .0450- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .0740- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ....lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works ....lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ....lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. ....lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., lll. mines, ton.19.00 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.20.00 -21.75
insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.

Furfural, dms., c.l., works ....lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. ....lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works ....lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn ....lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. ....lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. ....lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. ....lb. .32½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. ....lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ....lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ....lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots ....lb. 2.02 - 2.23
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots ....lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots ....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ....lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. ....oz. 5.55 - 6.05
Imp., bots. ....oz. 4.10 - 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).

Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ....lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ....lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ....lb. .72 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ....lb. .75 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. ....lb. .83 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. ....lb. .36 - —
Gentian root, bls. ....lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. ....lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. ....lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. ....lb. 2.70 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms. ....lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. ....lb.14.50 -16.00
Bourbon, cns. ....lb.15.00 -16.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. ....lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots. ....lb.13.00 -19.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 5.75 - 6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots lb.14.75 - —
Ginger root, African, bls. ....lb. .19 - —
Cochin, bgs. ....lb. .14 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. ....lb 71 - —
No. 3, bgs. ....lb. .62 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. ....lb. .16½- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid tech. 50%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld. ....lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ....lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .28 - —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 98½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots. ....gram. .60 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks. lb. .16½- —
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks. lb. .15 - —
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .14 Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ....lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .27½- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .26½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .27½- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .27½- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works ....lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 4.10 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. ....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .06 - .09½
Graphite, amorphous, cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .20 - .21½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾- .07½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .07¾- .07½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. ....lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. ....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. ....lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. ....lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. ....lb. .20¾- .22¼

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. ....lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. ....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. ....lb. .85 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .43
6,000 lbs. or more ....lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. ....lb. .29 - .38

A liquid simplifies handling

Glycerine is a liquid. In making alkyds, there are no bags to lift, no fines. As easily as opening a valve, Glycerine can be piped into your kettles. Too, you can measure it either by volume or weight. And as needed, it's easy and safe to add more Glycerine during cooking.

Glycerine has other important advantages in making alkyds:

- Its simple molecular structure makes cooking easier.
- Its favorable combining weight makes a wide range of resin properties economically feasible.
- Its chemistry has been thoroughly evaluated. Methods are perfected and literature abundant.

Glycerine's usefulness continues to grow. Stable in price, dependable in supply, Glycerine offers a unique balance of properties. We'd like to send you our 20-page booklet: "Glycerine Terms, Tests and Technical Data." Address your request to the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Properties
HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY
SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY
NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY
TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

ADVANTAGES THAT COME WITH...
Glycerine

Applications
HUMECTANT • CARRIER
SOLVENT • LUBRICANT
SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT
ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome yellow, CP lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, ens lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York Fords N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- .30¼
tanks dlvd lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works, lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram 3.20 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram 3.20 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd, lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.35 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming; in those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .39 - .42
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 96%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
25%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W Va lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, ens lb. 4.90 - 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots., oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .75 - .85
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 16.00 - 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, ens lb. 4.65 - 4.70
b-Ionone, ens lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 9.50 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 10.50 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah Col. and Nev
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05⅜ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —

Photovolt gloss meter reading of car repainted with new Isophthalic-based refinishing enamel. After repainting, the car was not waxed—has never been garaged, polished, and was washed only occasionally. Reading shows 85% of original gloss after 24 months' weather exposure—a wide margin of superiority in gloss retention, hardness and durability over conventional high quality commercial grade enamels.

Still another test conducted under severe Florida weather conditions compared an Isophthalic-based automotive refinishing enamel to several high quality Phthalic Anhydride based auto refinish enamels. The result? After 6 months of rugged weather exposure the Isophthalic-based enamel had over twice the gloss retention of the PA based products.

What improvements are you looking for in *surface coatings? Hardness of finish. Better resistance to film checking or cracking. Better adhesion to metal surfaces. Longer life in coatings. Greater flexibility. Better through-dry.* Whatever property or properties you need in protective coatings — Oronite* Isophthalic can provide them.

If your paint supplier can't provide Isophthalic-based coatings to your individual needs, Oronite can show him how to make them. Resin samples are available as well as data on their formulation and instructions on their preparation. Just contact the Oronite office nearest you.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
A SUBSIDIARY OF CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES • 200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, California
SALES OFFICES • New York, Boston, Wilmington, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, Tulsa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle
EUROPEAN OFFICE • 38, Avenue William-Favre, Geneva, Switzerland
*T.M.

Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .51 - .55
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl propionate, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —

Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs. lb. .31 - .32
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms. lb. .43 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .30 - .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.23 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .17¼ - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .1425- —

Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1788- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1888- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088- .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3138- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85% cyls lb .85 .88
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 5,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms. ½c higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs. ½c to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
l.t.l., bgs., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .1237- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms. lb. .30 - .32½
tanks lb. .27½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacryiate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 - 8.50
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 8.75 - 9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.05 - —
Lead acetate, NF cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .43 - —
Lead iodide, NF V. jars lb. 3.83 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York. lb. .13 - —
St. Louis lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis. lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .18 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots. lb. 22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.90
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.65
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .13

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For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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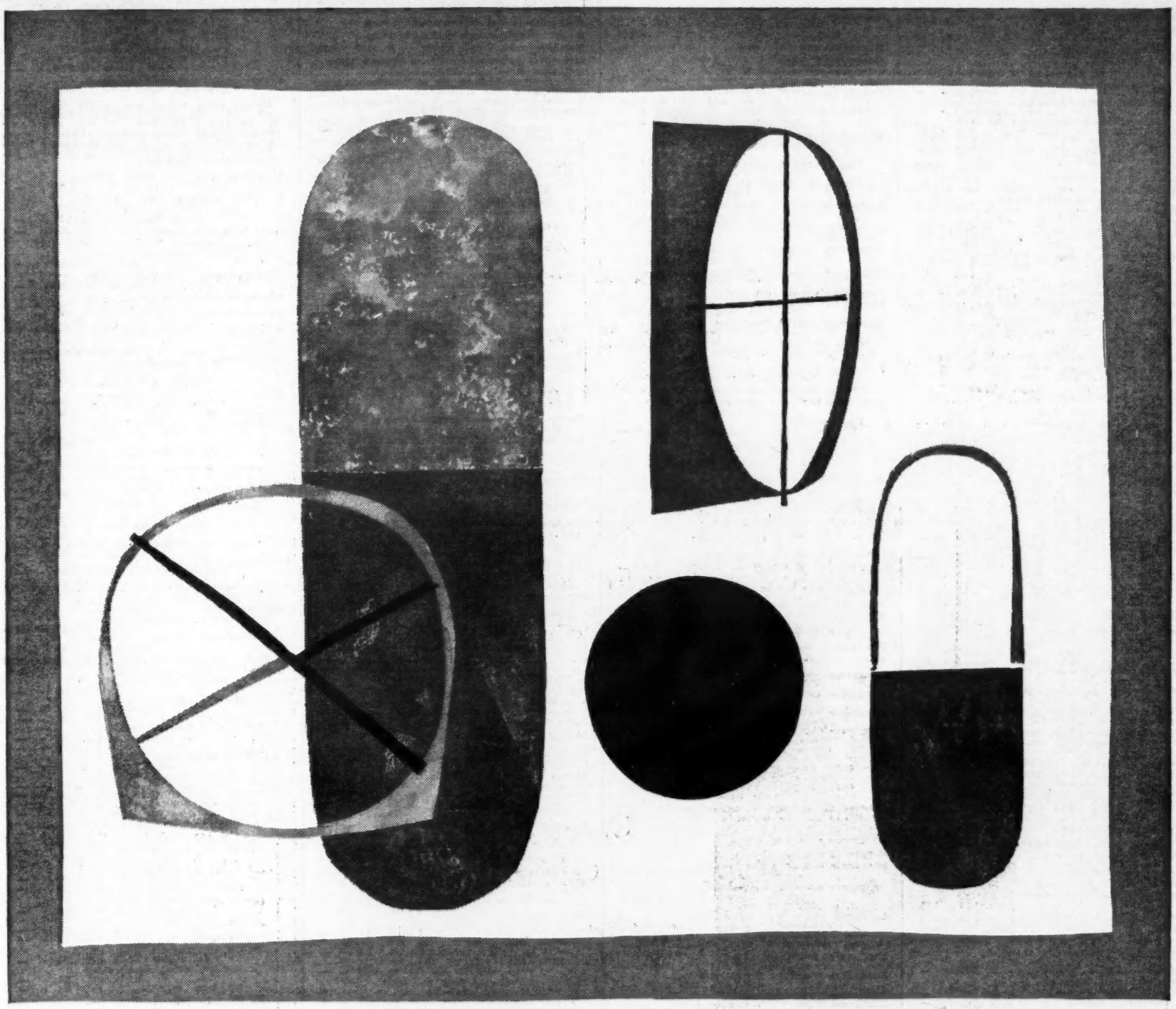

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Only Western offers you all forms of Lactose in unlimited supply...5 grades...10 basic granulations (custom granulations, too). Orders promptly filled from the plant or warehouse in your area. No seasonal shortages.

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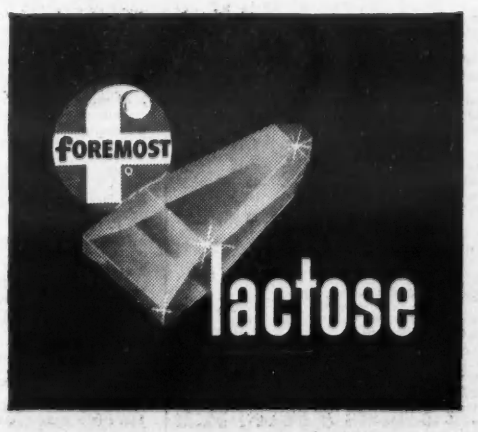
You can depend on Western to supply Lactose in the grade, granulation and *high quality* you want. The world's largest producer of Lactose, Western maintains rigid production control standards to insure unvarying quality and purity. Exclusive Western equipment insures maximum particle uniformity...and the best results for you as a user of Lactose.

Find out how Lactose can help improve your products. Write Technical Service, Department 21 C telling us the application you are considering.



WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

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Distributed nationally by Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.

Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt ton 21.20 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l. same basis ton 24.45 - —
Spray, bgs. c.l. same basis ton 27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb 8.50 - 11.00
Terpeneless, dist. bots lb 68.00 - —
expressed lb. 82.00 - 90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil dms lb. 4.35 - 4.65
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Synthetic, dms. works lb 5.50 - —
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms lb 5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots lb 4.80 - 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works lb 5.50 - —
Lindane 25% formulation dealers, dms., frt alld lb 1.58 - 1.68
Lindane, 99%, tech. formulators, dms. frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves bls lb .25 - —
Without leaves bls lb .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton 54.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton 49.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms. c.l. New York lb. .1790 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1890 - —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1430 - —
tanks, New York lb. .1560 - —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1620 - .1630
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .2090 - —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2390 - —
Linseed pitch dms lb. .06 - .06½
Litharge coml powd., bbls c.l works, frt. equald lb. .14¾ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt equald lb 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.29½ - —
dms. ton lots to t.l dlvd lb 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½ - —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½ - —
bbls less ton lots, dlvd lb 3.23½ - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works, lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate dms. c.l. works, lb. .47½ - —
dms. ton lots, works lb. .48½ - —
dms., less ton lots, works lb. .53½ - —
Lithium sulfate dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner pure bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone ord. bgs. c.l. dlvd E, lb. .08¾ - —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .09¼ - —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 - 38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst. No 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .41 - —
No 2 bbls., t.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No 3, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
Solid No 1 boxes, c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium cs. lb. 6.00 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms lb 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs lb. 12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian No 1, bls., shipment lb. 3.10 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns, dms. lb. 13.50 - 15.00
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt equald lb. .25¾ .26½
Tech. syn. rubber grade, light, bgs. c.l. frt equald lb. .29¾ .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt equald lb. .29¾ —
bgs. t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .30½ —
USP, light bgs lb. .36½ .37½
heavy fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs. c.l. works, frt equald ton 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l. Chewelah Wash ton 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. lars lb .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech. bgs., c.l. frt equald lb. .10½ - —
bgs. t.l. frt equald lb. .11 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .12½ - .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs. t.l. frt equald lb .13½ - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald lb 14½ 15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesium chloride, anhyd. 92% flake or pebble dms. c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 65.00 - 80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms. lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½ - .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ - —
Sticks, cs. works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ .12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib. dms. 5,000-lb lots lb .38 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works lb 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms. c.l. works lb .90 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .92 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37¼ - —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .28¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾ - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher
Malic acid tech. dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.35 - —
dms. smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .55 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech. fib dms. lb. 23½ - —
Manganese carbonate bbls. works lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½ - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Manganous gluconate dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls. dlvd lb .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite NF dms. lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate liq. 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾ - —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼ - —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms. ton lots dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms. smaller lots dlvd E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼ - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% MnSO, bgs., c.l., dlvd S E ton 97.50 - —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd S.E ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock ton 64.00 - 65.00
South American 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton 47.00 - 50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .17¾ - .21
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l. fib dms., ton lots, works lb .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm. works lb .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼ .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP bots gram .044 .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼ - .08½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Syn. USP racemic cns lb 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst. dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.98 - —
NF, gran or powd., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red NF X fib dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
NF X, fib dms lb 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodine yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 230.00 - 235.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½ - .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Methanol nat. denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn. zone 1 dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .48½ - —
dms. t.c.l. works gal. .55½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½ - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .32½ - —
Zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .29½ - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½ - —
dms t.c.l. works gal. .58½ - —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .38½ - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½ - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states; Va., W Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S C. and Tenn
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt. alld E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol)
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½ - —
Metaviamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol)
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns, dms lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices 40 to 375-lb cyls., large lots frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, single unit same basis, lb. .12¾ - —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾ - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb .67¾ - —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½ - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14¼ - —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.50 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots frt adjusted lb. .62½ - .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago
Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots frt adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks maximum load limit, works lb. .12½ - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½ - —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse lb. .07¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼ - —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld E lb. .08 - —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ - —
bgs., ex-whse or frt alld E. lb. .09 - —
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160 - .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .89½ - —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½ - —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .1860 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½ - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725 - —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½ - —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½ - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875 - —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20¼ - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½ - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19¼ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½ - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Ordeans gal. .13 - .13¼
tanks, New York gal. .18 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾ - —

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.35	—
Monoethylaliphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis	lb.	.38½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd. E, 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, 30 35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.29	—
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.29	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½	.30
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.31
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.05	—
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis	lb.	3.25	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd	lb.	1.07	—
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs	lb.	.29	.30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.22	.24
German, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).			
Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns	oz.	9.95	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns	oz.	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.56¼	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.52¾	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	4.45	5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	5.05	5.65
cns., 5-lb lots	lb.	5.20	5.50
Ketone, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	4.70	5.30
cns., 25-lb lots	lb.	5.35	—
cns. 5-lb lots	lb	5.45	—
Xylol, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	—
cns., 25-lb lots	lb.	1.45	—
cns., 5-lb lots	lb.	1.50	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.09½	—
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.10½	—
Montana, yellow, Oriental, bgs.	lb.	.09¾	.10
Montana, bgs., No 1	lb.	.09½	—
Mustard oil, syn, bots	lb.	1.60	1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat, dms	lb.	.17½	Nom
Myristic acid, dms.	lb.	.23	.25½
tanks	lb.	.22⅜	—
Myrobalans, Bombay	ton.	52.00	53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock	ton.	59.00	60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	73.00	74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.19½	.19¾
Myrrh gum cs	lb.	.50	.53

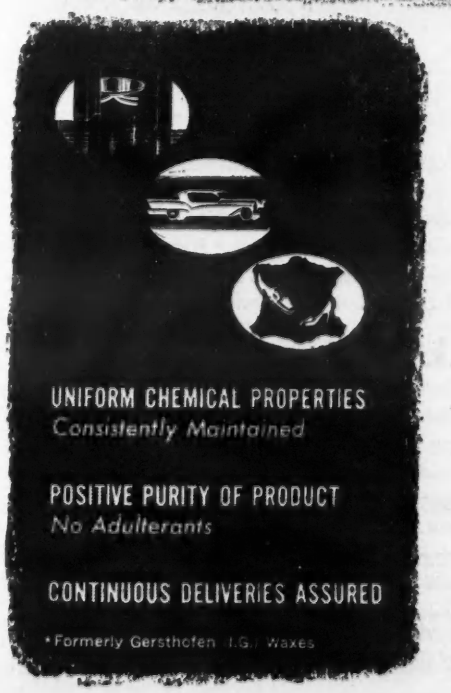
N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)			
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.15	.15½
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.18	—
San Francisco	gal.	.179	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.16	—
east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	—
group 3	gal.	.13875	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300 F., tankwagon Boston.	gal.	.21½	—
Chicago	gal.	.209	—
Cleveland	gal.	.24½	—
Newark	gal.	.20½	—
New York	gal.	.20½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.06¼	—
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½	.08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.035	.03
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
1-lb pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.50	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 3-amino acid (see S acid)			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).			
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).			
Naringin, fib, dms.	lb.	8.50	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	.33
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	.32
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.28	.31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib, dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.35	—
fib, dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.40	—
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots	lb.	350.00	375.00
Spanish, bots	lb.	70.00	—
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.53	2.83
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.73	.80
Nickel carbonate, bbls. dlvd	lb.	.80¾	.87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.40½	.46½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	.73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.32½	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.84	—
Green, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33½	.40½
Nicotinamide, USP dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	9.50	9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	9.50	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
40%, manufacturers 500-lb. dms., frt alld	lb.	1.03	—
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd.	kilo.	8.00	8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.10½	—
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	7.50	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		6.05	6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs.		6.55	7.35
Nitric acid, 40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		7.05	7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs.		7.55	8.35
Nitric acid, 53.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.90	—
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l. works	lb.	.18½	—
	lb.	.20	.20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
n-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt alld, 100% basis	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms, t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.33	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.443	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt, alld.	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzois acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	.41
18-20 cps, bbls, c.l. same basis	lb.	.40	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds bbls, c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½	—

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.



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Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton.		3.25	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton.		3.10	.50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher			
o-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms. works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt alld. E	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c per lb higher.			
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.30	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.43	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
For shipments to western states add 2c. to above schedule.			
Nutgalls Aleppo bgs	lb.	.35	.38
Chinese bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.	lb.	1.85	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	1.85	—
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	13.00	-14.00
USP dist. West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	13.00	-14.00
Nux vomica bls	lb.	.10	.12
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	.17

O

Ocher (see iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms.	lb.	.50	.60
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J.	gal.	.20	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech)			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c higher.			

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms	lb.	.18	.18½
tanks	lb.	.16½	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.21¼	.23¾
tanks	lb.	.18¾	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.20	.22½
tanks	lb.	.17½	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.18½	.18¾
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.13½	.14
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.45	2.55
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium USP cns	oz.	19.20	-19.45
USP gran cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	1.30	1.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	1.75
Messina, cns	lb.	3.85	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb	2.50	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	.90	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
Sweet, bls.	lb.	.14	—

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb	2.00	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb	.55	—
powd. bbls. bxs	lb	.68	—
Verona, bls	lb	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.44	—
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid. (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene)			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol)			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)			
Osage orange, cryst., No 1, bbls. l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
Extract, liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.79	Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.85	.87
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.18¾	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.19¾	—
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs or more, frt alld	lb.	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms	lb.	.14½	.15
tanks	lb.	.12¼	—
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms	lb.	.15¾	.19¼
tanks	lb	13¾	.14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	4.50	6.00
Papain, African, bots	lb.	No prices.	
Ceylon, bots.	lb.	No prices.	
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
cns., smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.34	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.32	.46
Yugoslavian, bgs	lb.	.35	—
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).			
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid)			
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)			
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).			
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).			
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).			
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)			
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).			
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).			
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).			
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).			
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).			
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).			
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).			
Para toner, red, bbls.	lb.	1.21	—
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0710	—
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F. ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0615	—
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0615	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0615	—
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0615	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0615	—
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.			
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy	gal.	.14	—
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).			
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	.14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse	lb.	.167	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.182	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.19	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.20	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.21¼	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11¼	—
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).			
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).			
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).			
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).			
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).			
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).			
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).			
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).			
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.36	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.41	—
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.			
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).			
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44	.47
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.48
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Patchouli oil, dms.	lb.	4.85	5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).			

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Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equald with Chicago

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton.65.00 Nom.

Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17 - —
Refd., dms. .....lb. .22½- .23
tanks .....lb. .20½- —

Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb 2.05 2.06
Dom. tech. powd. 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls .....lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb 1.28 —

Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675 .0700

Penicillin procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 .0700

Penicillin sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775 .0800

Pennyroyal oil USP, imported, ens. lb. 2.30 - 2.75

Pentachlorophenol, bgs. c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .23½ .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c higher

Pentaerythritol tech. bgs. c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .30½- —

Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)

Pentane, indust., tanks Tex refy. gal. .14 - —

Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .24 - —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs .....lb. .30 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.....lb. .32 - —
Japanese birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs. .....lb. .60 - —
Nigerian bgs. .....lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
White, Muntok, bgs. .....lb. .34 - —

Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 .75
Imp USP bls lb .85 —

Peppermint oil, nat., dms.....lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Redist., USP, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Perchloroethylene dms. c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½ —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd .....lb. .15¼ —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .12¼- —
tanktruck 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —

Peri acid, dry bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 —
Paste bbls frt alld .....lb 1.30 —

Peru balsam, dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.75

Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).

Petitgrain oil South American, ens., dms lb. 2.03 3.00

Petrolatum, cream dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy .....lb. .05½- —
Extra amber dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy .....lb. .04½- —
lily white, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy .....lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy .....lb. .06⅜- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy .....lb. .04½- —

Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works .....lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —

o-Phenetidine dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .93 - —

p-Phenetidine dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —

Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —

Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .17½- —

USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., same basis.....lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18¼- —

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.32 - 1.37

Phenothiazine drench fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms. t.t.l., same basis..lb. .47 - —
NF, fib dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis...lb. .49 - —

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —

Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).

Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots..lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots.....lb. 4.00 4.65

Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., ens. lb. 1.45 1.75

dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 37.50

l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms. 200-lb lots dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots dlvd E. lb 3.60 - —

N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
ums., l.c.l., dlvd E .....lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd E .....lb. .38½- —

m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt alld. lb. .93 —

o-Phenylenediamine coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms. works lb 1.70 1.80

p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —

Tech., dms., works .....lb. 1.40 - —

Phenylethanolamine dms., c.l., works lb. 75½ —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 76¼ —

Phenylethyl acetate bots. .....lb. 1.30 1.60

b-Phenylethylamine dms. 1,000-lb. lb lots works lb. 1.10 —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 1.40

2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 1.45
Standard dms lb. 1.10 1.60

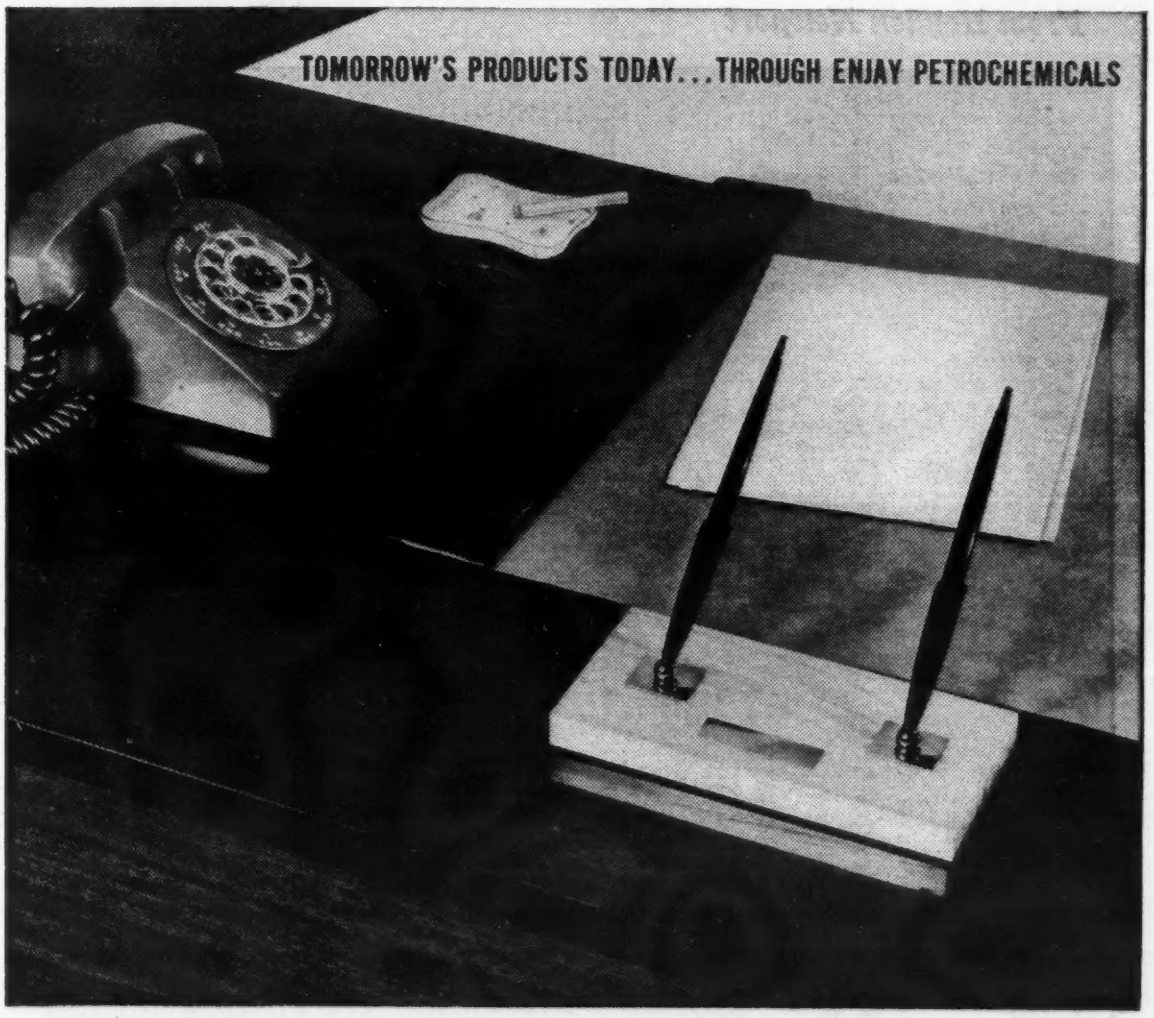
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid)

Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —

1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l. works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. .....lb. .22¾- .23
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works .....lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works .....lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works.....lb. .15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.11 - —
68-70% b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis..long-ton. 5.51 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same baris..long-ton. 6.16 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis..long-ton. 7.16 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis..long-ton. 8.16 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.73
tanks, t.w., works .. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.10 9.35
tanks, t.w., works .. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works.....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow) solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .12¼- —
Phosphoric pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¼- .13¼
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., ez., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .39 - .40



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Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St Louis lb 3.45 - —
Resinated bbls. same basis lb 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.69 - —

Phthalocyanine blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.

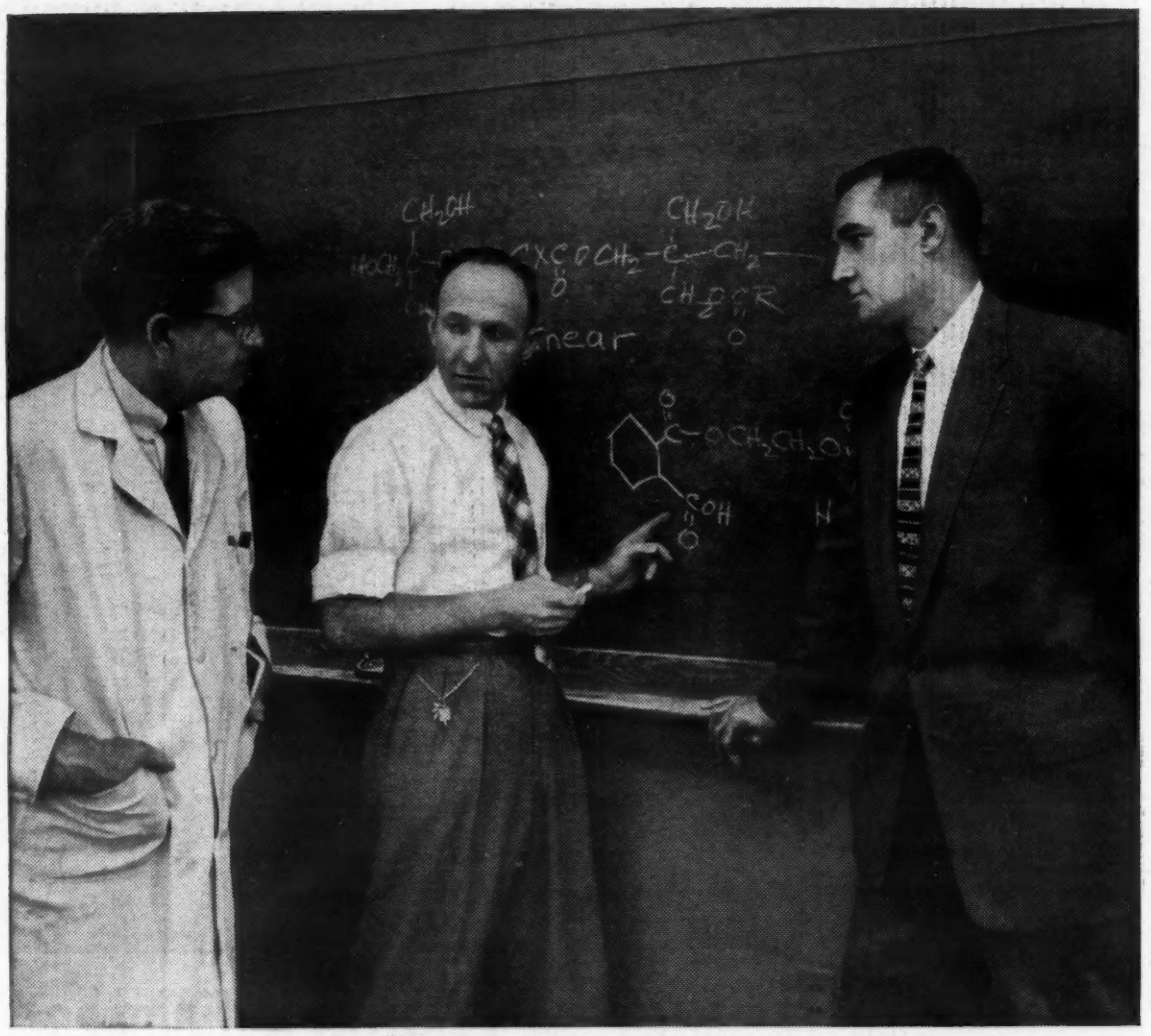
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .423
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .17 - —
Steam-dist., dms. ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, comi. dms. c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.25 - —
dms. incl. l.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.36½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works gal. 1.12 - —
dms. incl. l.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.23½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.47 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.22 - —
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E.lb 3.70 - 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works lb. 72.00 - 75.00
Pleurisy root bls. lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nuhs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Danish lb. .25 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ 19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¼c. higher
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 .63
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, NF gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 .22
Tech., calcined, bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 50¼
Potassium citrate USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 —
USP, powd., dms lb. .46½ 41¼
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .455 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .463 —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ .36
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd. dms. lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .38 - .38¼
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton 26.25 - 26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price ton 27.45 - 27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, comi. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb .15½ 18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be. 1:2.1 dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.45 —
dms. l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —

From Heyden Newport



George Roberts, Bill Kraft and Earl Barkley collaborate on the solution of a pentaerythritol application problem reported from the field.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

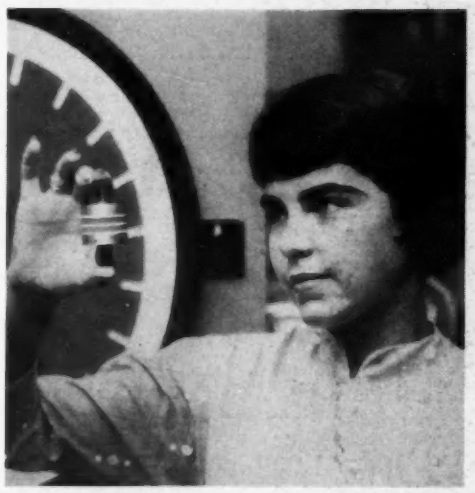
March ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1958

Polyethylene-Brass Bonds Possible with New Adhesive

A new adhesive developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories and reportedly able to resist a pull of 1,000 psi is being used to bond polyethylene directly to brass, brass-plated metals, and rubber. It is based on a compound described as partly hydrogenated polybutadiene, which is vulcanized by the addition of other materials. Any degree of unsaturation of the polybutadiene from 3-30% is reported to provide excellent adhesive action.

Temperatures from 250-350 F and pressures of 100 psi or less are required for bonding. A layer of the adhesive 2 or 3 mils thick is desirable. This layer can be brushed or sprayed on, or inserted between the materials to be bonded as a thin, prefabricated sheet.

Possible uses include bonding of polyethylene to brass in submarine cable amplifiers for underwater phone cables, linings for tanks and plating racks.



Sandwich of brass, polyethylene and rubber shown here is held together by new adhesive. It can support about 2,000 pounds.

ISOSEBACIC® Acid Synthesis To Be Described At April ACS Meeting

A paper on U.S.I.'s new dibasic acid synthesis is to be presented at the symposium on alkali metals, being held at the 133rd national ACS meeting in San Francisco, April 13-18.

The process described in the paper was developed for use in the company's new ISOSEBACIC® acid plant which is soon to go on stream. In this synthesis, butadiene is reacted with very finely dispersed sodium to form disodiooctadiene — an organometallic compound. Carbonation, hydrogenation and acidification then yield three major products — sebacic acid, 2-ethylsuberic acid and 2,5-diethyladipic acid. The mixture of the three has been trade named ISOSEBACIC Acid by U.S.I. and is finding application as a vinyl plasticizer and as an intermediate for many plastic applications. Until the development of this synthesis 2-ethylsuberic and 2,5-diethyl-

MORE

Attention: Users of Taxpaid Alcohol for Nonbeverage Purposes

The Alcohol and Tobacco Division of Internal Revenue has recently issued Industry Circular No. 57-37 covering the filing of nonbeverage drawback claims on taxpaid alcohol by manufacturers of nonbeverage products. This circular suggests that such claims be delivered personally to the office of the assistant regional commissioner (alcohol and tobacco tax), or sent by registered or certified mail, with postmarked receipt.

The suggestion has been made in order that the time of filing claims may be more readily established. It appears that in the past some claims placed in the mail within the 3-month filing period have not been received in proper time. Without proof of the time of filing, the Division has been unable, under the law, to allow refund in such cases.

New Technique for Bonding Non-Ferrous Metals Employs Alkali Metal Chloride Mix

Non-ferrous metals which are difficult to join by welding, brazing or soldering can now be bonded by a new and inexpensive process. A solder-like wire, consisting of a mixture of zinc, lithium, potassium and sodium chlorides wrapped in a zinc sheath, is applied to the metal surfaces to be joined after they have been heated to 800°F, the melting point of the wire.

The bond formed is chemical — a eutectic mix of zinc, the alkali metals, and the metals being joined. It is claimed to be strong, corrosion-resistant, and with electrical, physical and chemical properties similar to the metals concerned. Similar or dissimilar surfaces can be bonded using the new technique.

Among the materials which, it is claimed, can be joined by this technique are titanium, zirconium, aluminum, copper, magnesium, zinc, brass, silver, gold, beryllium, platinum, osmium, thorium, uranium, vanadium, tungsten, and some types of steel.

National Petro-Chemicals Corp. Becomes a Wholly-Owned Subsidiary of National Distillers

Giant Tuscola, Illinois Plant Continues Under U.S.I. Management

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company's 40% minority interest in National Petro-Chemicals Corporation has been transferred to National Distillers, which thus becomes sole owner. Panhandle has acquired 1,500,000 shares of National Distillers common stock in exchange.

National Petro owns and operates a large integrated petro-chemicals plant at Tuscola, Illinois. U.S.I. Division of National Distillers will be responsible for management of this chemical complex as it has been in the past.

Expansion of National Petro beyond the original plan was one factor that led to the transaction. As originally conceived, Petro's basic raw materials were hydrocarbons extracted from Panhandle's natural gas pipeline at Tuscola. However, the company's new polyethylene plant at Houston will use ethylene purchased from another source.

Nixon Named Petro Vice President

John W. Nixon has been elected Vice President of National Petro, and manager of all National Distillers operations at Tuscola, including the Petro and U.S.I. facilities. Dr. Robert E. Hulse, National Distillers Executive Vice President, was named National Petro Executive Vice President, and Robert Cornwell, U.S.I. Vice President in Charge of Production, has also been named a Petro Vice President.

Since 1951, Petro has been producing ethylene, ethyl alcohol, ethyl chloride, ethyl ether, LPG and later polyethylene at Tuscola. It supplies hydrogen to U.S.I.'s ammonia production facilities. Petro also has the facilities to manufacture other related bulk chemicals on long term contract basis if the demand arises.

Panoramic view of a portion of the National Petro-Chemicals Corporation plant. Ethyl chloride, ethyl ether and ethyl alcohol production and storage facilities are visible in the background.

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March ★ # U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS ★ 1958

CONTINUED **ISOSEBACIC**

adipic acids were relatively unknown.

Reaction conditions are very closely controlled to dimerize butadiene. If polymerization of butadiene were to occur, yields would be drastically reduced.

The paper describes prior art on the synthesis and general laboratory procedure, discusses the reaction and isomer distribution, and mentions other applications of the synthesis. It will be presented by Dr. Charles E. Frank, Manager of U.S.I. Organic Research.

Other Alkali Metals Symposium Topics

Some of the other topics planned for the alkali metals symposium are: New developments in liquid metals handling equipment; alkali metals as polymerization catalysts; sodium as a nuclear reactor coolant; manufacture of titanium by sodium reduction; alkali metals derivatives as components of Ziegler-type polymerization catalysts; manufacture of synthetic natural rubber, and large scale manufacture of sodium borohydride.

Paper on Titanium Patent Literature

A paper entitled "Survey of Patent Literature on Preparation of Titanium Metal" will be given for the Division of Chemical Literature at the San Francisco ACS meeting. This report, to be presented by Dr. Janet Berry who manages U.S.I.'s patent section, will graphically illustrate the great growth in titanium technology from patents obtained during the past 35 years.

Dr. Janet Berry and Dr. Charles Frank will present papers at the April ACS meeting in San Francisco.

Zirconium Provides Bright Light in Tiny Flashbulb

A new photoflash bulb is now on the market which is one-fourth the size of conventional bulbs, yet provides the same amount of light. In addition, the new photoflash gives faster light, and is therefore claimed to be the first bulb which can satisfy both box camera users and professionals who require speed.

These results have been accomplished by replacing shredded aluminum with shredded zirconium. The latter metal oxidizes more efficiently, giving 50% more light per unit weight of oxygen consumed. It creates lower pressure at flash peak, permitting higher initial pressure for faster light. It burns cleaner, blackens the bulb less, and so gives more light.

The new bulb costs no more than regular photoflashes, even though zirconium is currently more expensive than aluminum. Increased production by zirconium suppliers like Mallory-Sharon Metals (owned ⅓ by U.S.I.) is expected to make zirconium available in larger quantities for this and other uses.

Methionine Overcomes Urinary Infections

Large doses of methionine have cleared up stubborn urinary tract infections which are resistant to antibiotics or other therapy, according to experiments at an eastern medical school.

Upon oral ingestion, methionine acted as an urinary acidifier, and reduced both the pH and the bacterial count of the urine. After methionine intake, the urine contained an antibacterial substance not present before methionine was given.

Have you a new product to tell the world about?

Make it routine to send your publicity releases to U.S.I. Chemical News, often called the "Front Page of the Chemical Process Industries." Write the Editor at the address below.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

Polyethylene containers can now be coated with a varnish said to cut static, give high sheen, prevent scuffing. Another coating now available is claimed to reduce oil permeability and oxygen diffusion, give glass-like clarity. **No. 1331**

Ceramic woven fabrics for high-temperature insulation have been introduced which will withstand heat up to 2,000°F., according to producer. Made of aluminum silicate fiber, they are lightweight, flexible, have low bulk factor. **No. 1332**

New silicone compound containing salicyl groups in its structure can now be obtained. It is said to provide sunscreening action, does not wash off easily in water. **No. 1333**

Porous teflon filter cups 12 inches high by 5 inches I.D. can now be obtained for atomic energy use. These cylindrical cups are molded in one operation, are porous in the lower 7 inches only. They remove particles over 3 microns. **No. 1334**

Acylase I, an enzyme obtained from hog kidneys and capable of separating many synthetic dl-amino acids, is now available in developmental quantities. Enzymatic resolution is said to be more economical than other techniques. **No. 1335**

New type of stirring paddle combines centrifugal force, suction, shearing action, counter whirl. Claimed to promote high flow velocity through entire vessel, ensuring maximum dispersion with minimum particle size. **No. 1336**

Acrylic emulsion paint behavior under test exposure in every climatic region in the U. S. is reported in a 56-page brochure just published. Detailed summaries, tables and photos on 3,000 tests which began in 1952-53 are included. **No. 1337**

New infrared analyzer has been announced for measuring concentrations of gases of medical interest such as carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, cyclopropane, etc. It is expected to be used in such work as pulmonary investigations and research on new anesthetics. **No. 1338**

A method for restoring the flavor of processed foods by adding flavor enzymes is described in a reprint now available. The studies described were carried out on cabbage and related foods, but the method works with many other foods. **No. 1339**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS

Ethyl Alcohol (Ethanol): Specially denatured — all regular and anhydrous formulas. Completely denatured — All regular formulas for industrial use, anti-freeze. Pure alcohol — USP 190° — Absolute, N.F., taxfree, taxpaid.

Proprietary Denatured Alcohol Solvents: SOLOX® — General-purpose. FILMEX® — Special, authorized for certain industries, ANSOL® M — Anhydrous, special blend for lacquers, resins, etc. ANSOL® PR—Anhydrous, special blend with higher ester content and solvency for lacquers, resins, etc.

OTHER PRODUCTS

PETROTHENE® Polyethylene Resins

Organic Solvents and Intermediates: Normal Butyl Alcohol, Amyl Alcohol, Fusel Oil, Ethyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Diethyl Carbonate, DIATOL®, Diethyl Oxalate, Ethyl Ether, Acetone, Acetoacetanilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Chloranilide, Acetoacet-Ortho-Toluidide, Ethyl Acetoacetate, Ethyl Benzoylacetate, Ethyl Chloroformate, Ethylene, Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate, Sodium Ethylate, ISOSEBACIC® Acid, Sebacic Acid, Urethan U.S.P. (Ethyl Carbamate), Riboflavin U.S.P.

Pharmaceutical Products: DL-Methionine, N-Acetyl-DL-Methionine, Urethan USP, Riboflavin USP, Intermediates.

Heavy Chemicals: Anhydrous Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, Nitric Acid, Nitrogen Fertilizer Solutions, Phosphatic Fertilizer Solution, Sulfuric Acid, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Metallic Sodium, Sodium Peroxide, Sodium Sulfite, Sodium Sulfate.

Reactive Metals, Oxides and Salts: Zirconium, Zirconium Oxide, Zirconium Tetrachloride, Titanium, Hafnium, Hafnium Oxide, Hafnium Tetrachloride.

Development Chemicals: Ethylaluminum Sesquichloride, Methylaluminum Sesquichloride, Monomethyl Hydrazine, Triethyl Aluminum, Trimethyl Aluminum, Unsymmetrical Dimethyl Hydrazine.

Animal Feed Products: Antibiotic Feed Supplements, BHT Products (Antioxidant), Calcium Pantothenate, Choline Chloride, CURBAY B-G®, Special Liquid CURBAY, VACATONE®, Menadione (Vitamin K_3), DL-Methionine, MOREA® Premix, Niacin USP, Riboflavin Products, Special Mixes, U.S.I. Permadry, Vitamin B_{12} Feed Supplements, Vitamin D_3, Vitamin E Products, Vitamin E and BHT Products.

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Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be. 1:2.5. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs.		6.55	6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs.		5.45	—
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works	lb.	.09½	.10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.			
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.762	.835
Potassium sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton.		.64	—
bulk, works, July forward, unit-ton.		.67	—
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms	lb.	.31	.33
gran., dms.	lb.	.18½	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.16	.17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Potassium thiocyanate, NF cryst., dms., works	lb.	.96	.98
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.77	.79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.16¼	—
ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.16½	—
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.16¾	—
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price, ton		13.45	—
bulk, works July forward ton		14.00	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate NF gran. or powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.43½	.49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
fib dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.52½	.55
Potato starch (see Starch potato).			
Pregnenolone, bots	gram.	.45	—
Pregnenolone acetate, bots.	gram.	.40	—
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld	lb.	2.83	—
dms., 100-500 lb lots	lb.	2.95	3.15
Progesterone USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.50	—
Progesterone acetate, bots.	gram.	.70	—
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3.	gal.	.05	—
tanks, Baton Rouge	gal.	.05375	—
tanks, New York harbor	gal.	.1005	—
(¼c. discount offered).			
Propenyl guaethol, dms.	lb.	24.30	27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20¾	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works	lb.	3.90	4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more	kilo	55.00	—
bots., smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	65.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.0845	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c, higher same basis.			
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.15½	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Blonde, bgs	lb.	.18	—
Husks, bgs.	lb.	.40	—
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03⅝	.04¼
bgs., smaller lots.	lb.	.03⅞	—
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs.	ton.	60.00	—
fine, bgs.	ton.	60.00	70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45	—
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.65	—
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.75	8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works	gal.	41.75	42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	10.00	—
purif., 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	—
Refd., 2° non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram.	.24½	—
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton		5.00	6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)			
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol)			
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls	lb.	3.17	3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms	lb.	3.50	—
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks	
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11	—
translucent colors, dms., works.	lb.	.16	—
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.14	—
white, China, ivory, dms., works.	lb.	.16	—
white, dense, opaque, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
Unground, amber, dms., works.	lb.	.20	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12	—
mixed, mottled, dms., works	lb.	13	—
USP, bots	lb.	9.50	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	—
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works	lb.	.16½	.17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08½	.08⅝
Quebracho extract, clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.106718	—
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.099228	—
Quercetin, fib, dms., kilo lots	kilo.	26.40	—
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.74½	.75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	—
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.28	.29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.29	.31½
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.28	.29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	—
Powd., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.98	—
Rapeseed oil, dms.,	lb.	.17½	.18
tanks	lb.	.16	—
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works	lb.	1.00	—
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	—
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Red oil (see Oleic acid)			

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)			
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.	gram.	1.40	1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.77½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.78½	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	—
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.15	.16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs	lb.	6.00	—
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs	lb.	6.60	—
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	33.00	39.00
Synthetic	lb.	15.00	16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	—
powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	—
Riboflavin, USP, fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd	kilo	40.00	—
USP readily soluble, bots, dlvd	kilo	130.00	—
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd.	kilo.	107.50	—
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., l.c.l. Tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch rice).			
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).			
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).			
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)			
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots	oz.	72.00	—
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.95	1.25
Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb.	.50	.90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb.		.12	—
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb.		.12	—
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	lb.	.03¾	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.178	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375	—
Rue oil, bots.	lb.	2.75	3.00

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Sodium Silicofluoride
Hygrade Fertilizer
Teox 120
Nonionic Surfactant

Rutin—Sodium Chlorite

Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.17.00 • —
fib dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo.17.50 • —
fib dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo.18.50 • —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .24 • —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 • —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. ..... lb. .30 • .32
Powd., bbls ..... lb. .40 • .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 • —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 • —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.70 • 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.65 • —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.75 • 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .88 • .90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins.... lb.45.00 • —
Sage, Greek, bgs. ..... lb. .14 • —
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. .36 • .40
Italian, cns. ..... lb. .18 • .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots. ..... lb.25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 • 4.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 • 1.45
Sage flour, raw, bgs. ..... lb. .07 • .07¼
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .08½- .09

Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 1.05 • 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, tin, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Salicylic acid, sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.... lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.... lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 • —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 1.09 • —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 1.34 • —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.26.00 • —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 • .66
Powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .75 • .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb.11.75 -12.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms..... lb. .50 • .62
Nat., dom., dms. ..... lb. 1.70 • 1.90
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, USP, cns. ..... lb. 7.50 • —
Savory oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 • —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 • —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .98 • —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 • .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 • .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 • —
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 2.65 • 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 • —
siftings ..... lb. .17 • —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. .19 • .20
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .16 • .17
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .14 • —
pods, bls ..... lb. .22 • —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .17 • —
Serpentaria root, bls. ..... lb. 7.50 • 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. ..... lb. .38 • .39
Sesame seed, Indian, nat., bgs. lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs.... lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 • —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .25½- .28
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .19 • —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .19 • —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .49 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .50 • —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .60 • —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 • .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 • —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots... lb. .34 • .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots..... lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works..gal. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....gal. .48 • —
tanks, works .....gal. .25 • —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works...lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works....lb. .07 • .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 • —
bgs. l.c.l. works ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.25.00 • —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 • .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs...Troy oz. .88⅝- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .89½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .90 • —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .91 • —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .63¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .63⅝- —
bots., 500-oz. lots .....oz. .64½- —
bots., 250-oz. lots .....oz. .64¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 • —
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 • —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.....lb.65.00 • —
Soapbark, crushed, bls.....lb. .35 • —
Powd., bls. .....lb. .35 • —
Whole, bls. .....lb. .30 • —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 • 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 • —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 • 4.72
bulk, c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.16
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 • —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 • —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 • —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 • —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pent-oxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 • .14¼
Soln., dms., works ... gal. .59 • .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots..... kilo.10.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots..... kilo.10.75 • —
dms., 1-kilo lots..... kilo.11.00 • —
bots., 500-gram bots..... kilo.11.50 • —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .39 • —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld..... lb. .38 • —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .43 • —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis.... lb. .45 • —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 • —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 • 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 • —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.70 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 • —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 • —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.50 • —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP gran., bgs. lb. .05 • —
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l. works ... lb. .28 • —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
dms. 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 • —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. .70 • .73

Here's why WEST END can answer an inquiry on your particular specifications immediately!

When you require special data on a WEST END product and phone for information, the Sales Office Manager in Oakland with whom you speak can contact the plant at WEST END immediately. He talks by private wire teletype with the Technical Director and receives an authoritative answer immediately. It is relayed to you often while you are still on the phone.

WEST END 's Sales Office Manager sales representatives and plant executives work together as a team manning a system that is, in our opinion, uniquely outstanding in the chemical industry. Their confidence in the efficiency of this system is reflected in the enthusiastic, helpful and friendly manner in which they promptly serve you . . . our customers.

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY
DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

SODA ASH
SALT CAKE
BORAX • HYDRATED LIME

Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib, dms., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .14¾ - —
fib, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼ - .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works.. lb. .1015 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065 - .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms..... lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .26½ - .27½
USP XIV gran. dms ..... lb. .29½ - .30½
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c higher
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms. over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms. 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots. lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾ - —
Anhyd. dms. c.l. works lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs. 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride white, 97% fib. dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1430 - —
Sodium formate bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate 100-lb. fib. dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. .... lb. .64 - —
Tech., dms. bgs. ..... lb. .37¾ - .38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms. works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .24¾ - —
Sodium hydroxide NF pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½ - .28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots .. lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite anhyd., photo grade bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.45 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
ogs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs 7.65 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
ogs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
ogs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 - 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms. works lb. .26½ - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½ - .20¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse .... ton. 150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. ton. 155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works..... ton. 200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse .. ton. 273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works. lb. .19½ - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls. frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, f.t. equald lb. .92 - .98
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works. ton. 48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 45.25 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse.. ton. 49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis .. ton. 46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 25,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis .. lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.40 - 10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 - 10.05

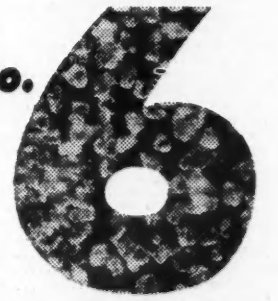
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more ..... lb. .78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq. 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid. dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms. l.c.l. works .. 100 lbs 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l. works .. 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate dms. works, frt. alld, E lb. .618 - .678
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —

Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l. works ton 34 00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 31 00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms ..... lb 17½ 18
gran. fib dms ..... lb. .17½ 18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. works frt equald. lb. .07¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .08¼ - —
Liq., 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Tech. bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs. t.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq. 40% dms., c.l. works frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms.... lb. .55 .65
Tech. anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —

No. 1 SOLVAY makes a size

No. 3 of the finest



No. 6 for every need!

No. 9

These four granulations of SOLVAY Para-dichlorobenzene, shown actual size, are...

- Unsurpassed in quality... purity... color... appearance
- Uniform in granulation
- Free-flowing crystals
- Perfect for repackers... compounders... blockmakers

SOLVAY

Sodium Nitrite • Potassium Carbonate • Soda Ash
Caustic Soda • Calcium Chloride • Chloroform
Chlorine • Sodium Bicarbonate • Caustic Potash
Ammonium Chloride • Vinyl Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Para-dichlorobenzene • Methyl Chloride
Cleaning Compounds • Hydrogen Peroxide • Aluminum Chloride • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Carbon Tetrachloride
Monochlorobenzene • Mutual Chromium Chemicals • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Snowflake® Crystals

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Please send me, without cost, sample or samples of SOLVAY Para-dichlorobenzene in these granulations:

☐ #1 ☐ #3 ☐ #6 ☐ #9

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone____ State_____

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .38 . —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 . —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .37½- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E.lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt alld E lb. .38 . —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 . —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 . —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 . —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 . —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 . 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 . —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb. 1.30 . —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 . —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 . —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 . —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 . .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 . —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 . —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 . —
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 . —
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 . —
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 . —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .32 . —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, vartial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 . —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 . —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 . —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 . —
266°-374°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 . —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston gal. .25 . —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 . —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 . —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 . —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 . —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 . —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 . .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 . —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 . —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 . .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 . —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 . .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 . —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 . .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 . —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 . —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 . —
tanks, works lb. .15 . —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton 52.50 . —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .11½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 . —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .15⅞- .16½
tanks lb. .13¾- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1528- .1550
tanks lb. .1328- —
salad, dms. lb. .1600- .1650
tanks lb. .1400- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 . .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 . .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 . —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 . —
Sparteine sulfate, ens. oz. .80 . .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 . —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 3.65 . 4.15
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1625- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 . .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 . .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, ens., dms. lb. 2.10 . 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 . .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 . .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .14 . .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .776 . .786
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.02½- 1.03½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .977 . 1.471
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .84¼- .85¼
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.033 . 1.053
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 . —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 . —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 . —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 . —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, dom., (Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York lb. .06¼- 09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 . .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 . .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs lb. .17 . .19½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼- .21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 . —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 . —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. .20 . —
Chicago gal. .299 . —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 . —
Newark gal. .19 . —
New York gal. .19 . —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 . —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 . .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 . —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 . —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 . —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 . —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 . —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots. lb. 3.57 . —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.00 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 . —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 . —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 . 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs. lb. 1.35 . 1.40
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms, c.l. frt. alld. lb. .17 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99%, tanks, bulk, contract. lb. .1256- —
c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .1506- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1706- —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 . 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 . .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs. refy., E. lb. .0685- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .54 . —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 50-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 . .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms kilo. 8.80 . 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 7.70 . 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 . 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms kilo. 22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo. 5.50 . 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo. 24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo. 19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms kilo. 18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 . —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l. works 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 . 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 . 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo 2.85 . 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo. 14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 . —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo. 15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 . 5.85
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 . 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. kilo. 6.05 . 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 . —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 . —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton 23.50 . —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 . —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 . —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 . —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 . —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.75 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 . —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 . —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 . —
Refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.65 . —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 . —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 . —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 . —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 . —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 . —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 . —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 . —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 . .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 . —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 . —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 . —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 . —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 . —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 . —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 . —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 . 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 . —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 . —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 . —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 . —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 . —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 . —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton. 200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 . .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 . .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 . —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, ens. lb. 4.25 . 9.50
USP, southern, ens. lb. 2.10 . 2.30

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 . —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 . —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 . —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 31.00 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 . —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton. 38.00 . —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 . —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 . .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 . .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 . .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 . .12½
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton. 40.00 . —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .11¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¾- .09½
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06 . —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10 . .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms lb. 2.65 . 3.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 6.00 . —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 . —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 . —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 . 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 . —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 . 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 . —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 . 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse. lb. .12 . .13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis, lb. .07 . .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 . —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 . —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 . —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 . —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .49 . —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .49¼- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 . —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 . —
Imp., bgs. lb. .40 . .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., t.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 . —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 . —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 . .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 . .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 . .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 . .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 . 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .70 . —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 . —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 . .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 . —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 . —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 . —
tanks, works lb. .35 . —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 . —
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver lb. .35 . —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 . —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 . —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 . —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 . —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo. 40.00 . —
USP, ampule grade fib. dms. kilo. 42.00 . —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 40.00 . —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 . —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 . —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 . —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs. works. lb. 6.20 . —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 . 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 . —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 . —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 . —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 . —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .26 . —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 . —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.10 . —
white, cns lb. 2.20 . —
Tech., white, cns lb. .40 . 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.60 . 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 . —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, annyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .95 . —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 180.00 . —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton. 205.00 . —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton. 215.00 . —
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
80% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 . 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 . —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .39
tanks, works lb. .20 . —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 . —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo. 91.00 . —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 134.20 . —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 166.00 . —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo. 148.00 . —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 122.00 . —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo. 30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 . —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 . —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 . —
Tolu balsam, ens. lb. 4.50 . 4.75

Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
- Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29¼ —
- Birmingham, dist. gal. .29½ —
- Chicago, dist. gal. .29½ —
- Cleveland, dist. gal. .29½ —
- Geneva, Utah gal. .26 —
- Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29½ —
- Lackawanna, N Y gal. .29½ —
- Lone Star, Tex. gal. .29¼ —
- Lorain, Ohio gal. .29½ —
- Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 —
- Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 —
- Philadelphia dist. gal. .29½ —
- Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29½ —
- Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .29½ —
- Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29½ —
- Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29½ —

Toluene, petroleum, indust. 2° tanks, works:—
- Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 —
- Bayonne, N J. gal. .31 —
- Baytown, Tex. gal. .29¼ —
- Chicago, Ill. gal. .29½ —
- Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 —
- Houston, Tex. gal. .29¼ —
- Philadelphia, Pa. gal .31 —
- Providence, R. I. gal. .32 —
- Wood River, Ill gal. .32 —

p-Toluenesulfonamide powd., dms., works lb. .70 —

p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 —
- dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18 —

p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .90 —
- dms., 125 lbs to t.l lb. 1.00 —

m-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .79 —
- dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 —
- tanks, same basis lb. .78 —

o-Toluidine, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .23 —
- dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 —
- tanks, same basis lb. .22 —

p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .54 —
- Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 —

o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 —

p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04

Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 —
- Light shades, kgs. works lb 1.70 —

2,4-Tolylenediamine crysts., 6b. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 —
- fib. dms. t.c.l. frt alld lb 1.00 —
- Powd., fib dms., same basis lb 1.00 —

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. No prices
- Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 —

Totaquine 100-oz tots, cns oz. .42 —

Toxaphene, dms. c.l. t.l., works lb. .22 —
- dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works lb .23 —

Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.25 4.50
- No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 —
- No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 3.10
- USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 1.38

Triacetin, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 —
- dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .40 —
- tanks, same basis lb. .37 —

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½ —
- non-ret. dms. t.c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .43½ —
- tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .40 —

Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l. works lb. .52½ —
- dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ —
- tanks, same basis lb. .50 —

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ —
- dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ —
- tanks, same basis lb. .65 —

Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 2.50

Trichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 —
- dms., t.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .16 —
- tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13¼ —

Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ —
- dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾ —

1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ —
- dms., t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .14¼ —
- tanks, works lb. .11½ —

Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 —
- dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 .16¾
- tanks, works, frt equald lb. 12 —

Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).

Tricholine citrate 65% soln ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 —
- dms. t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ —

Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d lb. .4½ —
- dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½ —
- tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ —

Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½ —
- dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .24 —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ —
- dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ —
- tanks, same basis lb. .22 —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 —
- t.c.l., same basis lb. .51 —
- tanks, same basis lb. .47½ —

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ —
- non-ret. dms., t.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼ —
- tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .43¾ —

Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½ —
- dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ —
- tanks, dlvd. lb. .36 —

Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 —
- dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 —
- tanks, same basis lb. .18½ —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ —
- dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½ —
- tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 —

Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ —
- dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½ —
- tanks, dlvd E lb. .22 —

Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 —

Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln. dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ —
- tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 —

Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l., works, lb. .50 —
- dms., t.c.l., works lb. .51½ —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .41½ —
- bbls., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½ —

Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 —
- tanks, same basis lb. .18½ —

Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 —
- dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 —
- tankcars and compartmented tankcars frt. alld. E lb. .18½ —
- tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 —

Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West.

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)

dl-Tryptophane, fib cns. works, lb 75 00 —

Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22½ —
- dms., t.c.l., New York lb. .22¾ .23
- tanks, New York lb. .21 —
- tanks, domestic mills lb. .21 Nom.

Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 —

Tungstic acid tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.25 —
- dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.40 2.65

Turkey red bbls. works lb. .62 —

Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).

Turpentine oil, NF cns. dms lb. .28 45

Tyrothricin, USP bots gram. .55 58

Tuscan red, bbls. frt. equald lb. .26 32

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls. dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 .39½

Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 —
- Regular types dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½ .35
- Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala, Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c.). Miss, N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equald. with Chicago.

Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ .07¾
- bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07¾ .08
- Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼ —
- Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¼ .08¼
- Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06½ .06¾

Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 —

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).

Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).

Urea, 46% N indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 —
- bgs., t.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 —
- 45% N. agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 —

Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton. 128.00 —
- C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 —
- 37 grade tanks same basis ton. 153.00 —

Urethane USP, dms. t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 —
- dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. .70 —

Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb .35 —
- Indian bgs lb .29 —

dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50

Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 -90.00

Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 66.00 -67.00

Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 —

Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33

Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb .09½ .12

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.75
- Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.75 - 9.00
- whole, tins lb. 9.25 - 9.75
- Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.50 —

Finishes take a beating, too . . . when children are around. But junior's artwork wipes off clean, when the finish is skillfully formulated with the right vehicle and TITANOX* titanium dioxide white pigments.

TITANOX-RA, TITANOX-RA-50 and TITANOX-RA-NC are first choice for finishes. Here's why: they'll help you maintain the color, gloss, opacity and durability the finish must have for indoors or outdoors. And with all this, TITANOX pigments are outstanding in their working properties—adaptable to any type of mixing and grinding program. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities.

5732

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION

Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

*TITANOX is a registered trademark for the full line of titanium pigments offered by Titanium Pigment Corporation.

Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb.13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. lb.11.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn and N C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 4.50 - —

Victoria blue toner bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —

Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —

Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials, gram.215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity, gram.175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.78.50 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.73.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .06275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. 0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.50

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —

Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 - —

Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryst., 56°-53°C., m.p. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —

The Vitamin D Supermarket for the United States

The ONLY COMPLETE line of Vitamin D_2 and D_3 products with warehouse stocks available in any quantity, for IMMEDIATE shipment at a moment's notice.

PURE CRYSTALLINE (*USP*)

MINERAL STABLE (*D_2 and D_3 Dry Powders*)

WATER MISCIBLE (*Dry Powders in a milk base*)

OIL SOLUBLE (*Vegetable oil carriers*)

High or Low potency, refined or crudes, for every Food, Feed and Pharmaceutical use.

Protocols with all shipments—potency guaranteed.

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BOWMAN FEED PRODUCTS, Holland, Michigan

170 E. California Street, Pasadena 1, California 600 South Michigan, Chicago 5, Illinois

Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.6	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.49	.43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29½
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Soln. 50% dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	5.15	—
Zinc chloride tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l. works.	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms. smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York,	lb.	.10¼	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.46	.53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.36¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	3.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.68
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs.	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

ACS New York Section Is Set to Meet This Week

Progress in combatting air pollution, chemical agents to relieve high-blood pressure and new techniques for obtaining nuclear fuel will be among the subjects discussed in 100 scientific papers at an all-day technical conference of the American Chemical Society's New York Section at the Roosevelt hotel March 14.

More than 1,000 chemists and chemical engineers from the New York area will convene for technical sessions starting at 9:30 a. m., according to Dr. T. Ivan Taylor, professor of chemistry at Columbia University and chairman of the section.

Prof. Melvin Calvin of the University of California, one of the world's leading authorities on photosynthesis (the process by which green plants build their tissues from air and water with the aid of sunlight), will receive the section's 1958 William H. Nichols Medal at a dinner which will climax the program. He will speak on recent advances in the study of photosynthesis.

Research on the measurement of contaminants in the air will be reported by Dr. Morris B. Jacobs of the City of New York Department of Air Pollution Control at a session on analytical-industrial chemistry.

Other papers in this field will be devoted to investigations of water-resistant packaging materials and techniques to analyze automobile fuels, gases and metals.

"Hypotensive Agents" will be discussed by Dr. Seymour L. Shapiro of the U. S. Vitamin Corporation, Arlington Funk Laboratories division, New York, at a session on organic chemistry.

Dr. Victor K. La Mer of Columbia University will describe an improved method of obtaining uranium ore from phosphate slime during a session on physical-inorganic chemistry.

"The Separation of Mixtures of Ordinary and Heavy Water by Zone Refining" will be the subject of a paper by Professor Hilton A. Smith of the University of Tennessee.

Reports on chemical studies of tumors, diuretics and proteins will be featured on a biochemistry program.

Those interested in chemical marketing will hear papers on such subjects as "The Chemical Needs of the Electronics Industry" by F. H. Buttner of the Electro-Metallurgical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

"The Influence of Turbine-Driven Autos on Chemical Markets" will be given by Roger Williams, jr., of Roger Williams Technical and Economic Services, Inc., New York.

Titanium Dioxide Facility Closes in Baltimore Mar. 31

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, will discontinue production of titanium dioxide March 31 at its St. Helena plant in Baltimore, Md.

Research laboratories will be maintained and the manufacturing of cadmium pigments will be continued at the St. Helena plant, but the titanium pigments production equipment will be dismantled for shipment to Mexico to a plant to be built by Glidden's Mexican licensee. Industrias Quimicas Basicas of Mexico, S.A., Glidden says.

Kentucky Color Elects

Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky., has elected Sevier Bonnie, sr., chairman of the board. Robert F. Bonnie has been elected president.

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Don't Leave It to Government

President Eisenhower, in his optimism-based belief that the currently shrunken condition of the national commercial economy will be getting back to normal by midyear, has called for faith on the part of all who are affected by or concerned with things as they are today. In large part, the faith for which he asks should be placed in the United States as a governmental structure.

Speaking out of a most trying experience, former President Hoover has expressed quite clearly his belief in the ancient adage having to do with the futility of faith without good works. The good works which he considers necessary in today's economic demands lie with both government and private enterprise. He proposes that government cut its non-essential spending along the lines of the recommendations of the studious group which he originally headed and bears his name. He urges that business management and labor declare a moratorium on increases in prices and wages.

Neither Mr. Eisenhower nor Mr. Hoover regards the present recession as more than a minor slump—in terms of general-welfare appraisal. Neither of them, however, has said that it is the inevitable consequence of over-indulgence in self-promotion; that business had brought upon itself the necessity to "go on a diet"; even as the federal financial agencies were obliged to put restraints upon credit. The recent easing of those restraints assumably is not of such an extent as should be expected to exert the potential inflationary influence of such a move. The possibilities and probabilities in that direction offer a valid reason for feeling that public works programs and tax-reduction movements should be entered upon with the utmost caution and studious delay; they can do much to aggravate and activate the still overhanging threat of a runaway inflation which it was recently declared by Vice-president Nixon "would be disastrous to tens of millions of people . . . who do not have the built-in protection of cost-of-living increases."

And Mr. Hoover, who said that a tax-reduction would be "the greatest possible stimulant to recovery," went on to say: "However, there is an opiate drug being proposed that should be resisted with horror. That is to reduce taxes without corresponding reduction of government expenditures or a balanced budget. No doubt the voices of the pressure groups will rise in even greater anguish over any such cut in government expenditures."

There is a deal of support for those who see a threat of inflation in any undue haste or extent of governmental action to apply costly remedies to the relieving of the existing business shrinkage which they do not consider big or otherwise serious enough to call for such treatment. They point to such things as the reporting by one of the leaders in a large industry in this country of records in sales and earnings last year, emphasizing the fact that, in a period when most firms were reporting decreased earnings from monetarily increased sales, the percentage increase of that firm's net income in 1957 over 1956 was more than sixteen times the percentage increase in the value of its sales. They find support also in many events for going along with Mr. Hoover's urging that demands for increases in wages be deferred until things get better. They are going to find more of that support in the coming months, even though the employment picture is not so much in need of that sort of brightening as it is declared to be.

There is much talk about the need for buoyancy in the commercial economy. Some buoyancy can be a good thing in that connection. But, the hot-air buoyancy of the county-fair parachutist's balloon of the '90s is not. And that would be the sort to be expected if the "good works" for economic improvement are left to government. Those primary essentials must be planned and performed by business, with faith and confidence in itself. And the less "help" it gets from government in tax, works, or any other area, the better will it do the job of economic rebuilding. If it will but give due recognition to the fact that the foundation of a stable economic structure is consumer buying and devote its capabilities and facilities adequately to the construction and maintenance of that foundation, it can build as it desires, with assurance of much more stability than it could get by way of buoyancy of any type or derivation.

Leaders Queried on the Economy

In a new approach to the composite economic problem faced now by this country, the chairman of the finance committee of the United States Senate has asked 104 leaders in business, financial, labor, and agricultural activities of the nation to tell the congress how to end the recession. The senator has written a letter to each of those leaders, and he asks that they respond to the questions and suggestions therein by April 1, in order that congress may have the requested information as it faces the task of deciding what it should do at least to try to halt the recession.

The members of congress certainly will need information in their tackling of that task. The senator has provided a promising opportunity for their getting information. But, in view of what has been contributed to the subject by commentators for some months past, in all the areas which he has addressed, it is seriously to be feared that the universally existing confusion will be very much worse confounded by what they are told.

It will be imperatively necessary that business keep fully informed of the progress of the finance committee's approach to the economic problem with which it will be obliged to deal, from its hearing of experts at a session about a week hence through the contemplated two other sessions with more experts, including those holding posts in the financial sectors of the federal government. There is reason to question the comment that the program "should provide congress with an unprecedented fund of current advice upon the difficult anti-depression issue"—if one gives "fund" its popular interpretation as something of useful value, not merely a pile of something.

Business organizations at all levels, from community to national, will do well to begin and to pursue a thorough study of what the inquiring senator has expressed a desire to learn. His questions propound matters which obviously cannot be simple. He asks, for example, for definitions of "inflation" and "deflation" and how both can be avoided. He wants to know how adequate are the country's financial policies and practices in the maintenance of economic stability. He asks those addressed to tell him what has contributed most to the decline in the value of the dollar over the past two years.

One of the senator's most controversial topics has to do with the potential—probably inevitable—inflationary consequences of satisfactory assurance of full employment and the past year's unusual concurrent decrease in employment and increase in prices. At least an equal variety of opinions will be voiced on his requested appraisals of the economic effects of current and proposed programs of government spending and taxing at all levels. It is impossible even to guess what he will be told about the relative "importance" of price stability, production stability, and continuing economic expansion.

Every individual and every group in any manner or degree interested in getting a helpful understanding of what is wrong with the national economy—commercial, political, and social—should get behind the stated purpose of the chairman of the finance (tax-planning) committee to recommend that that body have the answers to his letters "compiled into a compendium for use by the members of congress." The availability of that information should not be limited to the members of congress; it could and should be given a far better usefulness by being made available to every taxpayer in this country—even though it might be deemed desirable and wise not to disclose the identity of individual answerers.

Chemistry's About-Face

Industrially applied chemistry has been given an about-face. After years of making chemicals from fuels, it is now called upon to make fuels from chemicals. It is, of course, impossible to say whether in its new direction it will go as far as it did in the old, from the use of wood ashes as the alkaline agent in the making of soap when farming was a mode of life, not merely an occupation, through coal, lignite, and petroleum. But, there is clear reason to expect that its progress will be along a very diversified broad front.

One of the puzzles in any endeavor to forecast the progress in the making of fuels from chemicals arises from the confused conditions obtaining in connection with developments along that line. In largest part, that puzzle consists of lack of adequate information, understanding, knowledge, or even reasonable conjecture with reference to the respective and relative roles of industry and the defense services—a common source of perplexity in all aspects of every activity more or less related to the space age.

Members of the chemical industry are having an important part in the development of the new fuels—at least to the extent of providing the raw or intermediate materials for their production. They are progressing quite rapidly in the expansion of such participation. Because of the secrecy officially laid upon most, if not all, such operations and programs, it is not known what, if any, part the industry now has or will have in the newly proposed undertaking by the air force to try to make a new liquid propellant to replace those now used in long-range missiles.

It is known that a chemical manufacturer is to operate the plant of one of the forces for the production of a high-energy fuel, and that a plant for one of the other forces is being built by another chemical company.

Up to the present, the objective of the search for new fuels has popularly been laid in the fields of missiles and bombers. Nobody has seriously predicted the replacing of conventional hydrocarbon fuel by one of the new boron or other high-energy propellants in automobiles. But, there is talk along that line, with puzzling over what would be the resulting problems in air pollution. As the cost of the two most discussed new fuels is said to be from twenty to fifty times that of conventual fuels, their general use really is not expectable, whatever they might contribute in the direction of the growing devotion to speed.

There appears to be more promise in the automobile field from the new organometall'c compound, based on manganese, which a chemical company is reported to be perfecting in laboratory tests as an additive to gasoline—a fuel-from-chemicals area in which there has been quite some practical progress. The new additive is "expected to add 20 percent to cruise power and about 25 miles an hour to the speed of a modern internal-combustion engine."

In compiling a list of the elements which are on the way to being converted into fuels, one can already go through boron, chlorine, deuterium, lithium, manganese, and, of course, the old reliables—hydrogen and oxygen.

Washington Talks It Over

Handling of Trade Agreements Extension Bill in the House Is Talked About and Gag Rule Appears in the Offing.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Administration and Democratic leaders have begun talks on how to handle the trade agreements extension bill when it reaches the floor of the house, and every indication points to the prospect that it will be taken up only under gag rule procedure.

This would not be out of step with the past—nearly all tax and tariff bills have been subjected to debate and amendment limitations—but it does indicate that the proponents are a bit more confident of the outcome than they were a few weeks ago that congress will not let the trade agreement expire next June 30.

It probably means that the extension bill, when it emerges from the ways and means committee where it is currently the center of public hearings, will contain enough concessions to the critics of the program to make the house willing to gag itself to prevent a chaotic situation developing when it comes up for floor consideration.

The administration is asking that the program be extended for five years—instead of the usual three—and that the President have authority to cut tariffs an additional 5 percent a year. It wants the five-year extension so as to be in a position to negotiate with the European Common Market on trade issues in the early 1960's.

If the opposition to the five-year extension is found to be too great to overcome, then the proponents may propose a one-year extension in the hope that sentiment will have changed when it comes time to renew the law a year hence.

Industrial Job Injuries Down in '57

American industry was able to do a little better than just hold its own in job injuries during 1957; it was able to bring the level down slightly to 1,930,000 disabilities through the various safety and accident prevention campaigns. Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys report about 14,200 deaths through job accidents and 83,800 permanent physical impairments. The remaining 1,832,000 injuries resulted in no permanent ill-effects but forced one or more days absences.

Heavy Chemicals

The chemical industry is closely watching its consumers as business continues to tail off in many areas. Viewed with alarm last week were: Steel—still puttering along at about half of capacity, with no gains expected until midyear, at least; automobiles—auto assemblies in February fell to the lowest level since the corresponding period of 1952, and was 31.2 percent below February, 1957; construction—contracts awarded in January for all types of building fell 10 percent below January, 1957, the sharpest year-to-year drop in over twelve months. One of the deepest declines was the 53 percent decrease in contracts for industrial facilities.

Faced with a squeeze in operating costs, producers slated price boosts on a number of calcium phosphates, to go into effect April 1.

The status of the sulfur industry in 1957, as disclosed by the Bureau of Mines, shows domestic Frasch producers caught between two fires—Mexican imports and domestic recovered production increases.

Mexican imports jumped in 1957 to 2.2 times their 1956 level, while domestic recovered output climbed from 480,980 tons in 1956 to 519,078 tons in 1957. At the same time, domestic Frasch output slumped 15 percent, and stocks increased.

The nonferrous metals market continues very weak, with the possible exception of mercury, which has been supported by government buying programs. Custom smelters are asking up to 2 cents a pound less for copper, trying to attract firm bids for large lots.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 1 at 89.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 88.3 percent for the previous week, and 96.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

April 1 Price Advances

Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, 25c. per cwt.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 25c. per cwt.
Phosphorus, red, dms., 7c. per lb.
Tins, 10c. per lb.
Sodium sulfate, rayon and detergent grade, $1 per ton

Price Trends

Advanced

Potassium stannate, 7/10c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.1c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.2c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ¾c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tin, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 8, 1957
104.82	104.82	104.58	104.13

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Chromic—Business continued slow, owing to curtailed automobile production. Other plating inquiry is also expected to continue cautious.

Hydrochloric—There is more byproduct material coming on the market owing to increased insecticide production. Current demand remains cautious.

Steel and nonferrous metal applications continue adversely affected by the current business slump. Neoprene output has also slowed to some extent, it was reported.

A producer of hydrogen chloride is now allowing 2c. per pound to consumers who use their own cylinders. Previously the allowance had been 1½c. per pound.

Hydrofluoric—Stainless steel inquiry continues active, although some sources report that activity has slowed somewhat from previous levels. Fluorocarbons continue to call for sizable amounts.

Nitric—Fertilizer demand has helped this market considerably in the face of declines in inquiry from steel and other industries. Business is expected to improve by the second quarter generally.

Phosphoric—Business has shown good improvement for fertilizer and animal feed use. Industrial demand has been hand to mouth, but increased food needs are expected to develop in the near future. While phosphorus and some phosphates are expected to go up April 1, producers of acid don't see any price rise at that time.

Sulfuric—Fertilizer inquiry has been of some help to this market in the face of slow demand from steel, rayon, alkylation and other industrial uses.

Last week's steel output was estimated at 1,419,000 tons, or 52.5 percent of capacity, as against the previous week's 1,475,000 tons, or 54.6 percent of capacity by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

Calcium Phosphates—Producers of calcium phosphates have scheduled a number of price increases to go into effect April 1 on spot and contract. They are:

- Dicalcium phosphate, anhydrous, up 25c. per hundred pounds, to $9.55 per cwt., bags, carlots, works, freight equalized and $10.30 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.
- Dicalcium phosphate, USP, up 25c. per cwt., to $8.25 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $9 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.
- Monocalcium phosphate, anhydrous, up 25c., to $9.50 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $10 per cwt:, less carlots, same basis.
- Monocalcium phosphate, hydrated, up 25c., to $7.45 per cwt., bags, 10,000-pound lots, freight equalized, and $7.95 per cwt., smaller lots, same basis.
- Calcium pyrophosphate, up 35c. per cwt., to $14.65 per cwt., bags, carlots, works, and $15.40 per cwt., bags, less carlots, same basis.

Caustic Soda—This market continues to show signs of improvement. Producers point out that caustic is still in a better market position than chlorine, its coproduct.

Chlorine—Bad weather over a good portion of the country reportedly has had adverse effect on barge shipments. Consumers continue to order in a hand-to-

Inorganic Chemicals Output: December

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	Dec.	Nov.
Aluminum chloride, anhyd.	2,963	2,816
liq., cryst	917	849
Calcium carbide	86,958	86,500
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	26,747	27,753
solid	32,938	32,322
Chlorine gas	320,994	319,749
Chromic acid	1,168	1,238
Hydrochloric acid	78,049	78,331
Hydrofluoric acid	7,379	7,904
Nitric acid	231,100	250,362
Phosphoric acid	341,132	356,873
Phosphorus elemental	29,426	28,491
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,537	1,609
Phosphorus trichloride	1,661	1,715
Potash, caustic, liq.	6,453	7,383
solid	1,447	1,311
Soda ash, light	188,101	213,369
dense	151,866	155,646
natural	54,996	54,103
Soda, caustic, liquid	358,414	361,583
dry	44,942	43,062
Sodium bicarbonate	7,553	8,762
Sodium chlorate	4,282	4,185
Sodium metal	11,050	10,941
Sodium phosphate, mono.	791	612
Dibasic	1,923	2,462
Tribasic	3,163	3,453
Meta	5,284	5,168
Tetra	7,235	8,131
Acid pyro	1,362	1,438
Tripoly	46,604	48,972
Sodium silicate	41,955	47,670
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	22,707	23,674
Glaubers salt	8,674	9,894
Salt cake, crude	57,505	62,815
Sodium sulfide, conc.	1,604	2,223
other	597	767
Sulfur dioxide	5,394	5,450
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,291,551	1,315,298

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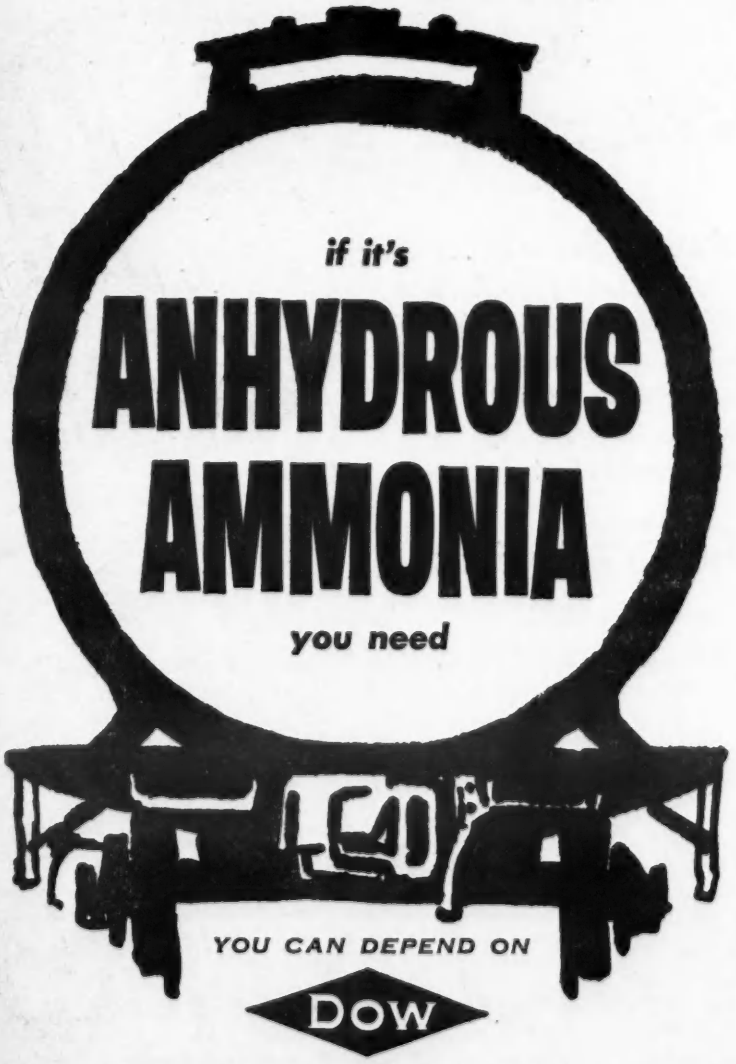

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Heavy Chemicals

mouth fashion, buying only for immediate needs.

Optimism still prevails that spring will see a substantial upturn in business. Pesticides are now reported consuming a good volume of material, and increased takings for water and sewage treatment are anticipated for the near future.

Sulfur—The market situation continues about unchanged, with domestic offered at $25 per ton Gulf ports, and Mexican $1 per long ton less. There is no current indication of price change in the near future.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, represent production, shipments and stock of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	1957	1956
Native production	5,491,210	6,427,229
Shipments	5,031,155	5,699,598
Sales*	5,005,112	5,671,977
Stocks†	4,422,548	3,936,450
Recovered production	519,078	430,990
Shipments	498,151	468,226
Sales*	481,449	431,801
Stocks†	157,075	119,446

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.
† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods:

Long Tons	1957 *Jan.-Nov.*	1956 *Jan.-Nov.*
Ore	13,706	10,603
In any form	393,927	171,926
Total	407,633	182,529
Dollar Value	1957 *Jan.-Nov.*	1956 *Jan.-Nov.*
Ore	$330,398	$259,365
In any form	9,841,916	4,322,868
Total	$10,172,314	$4,582,233

Tin Salts—Potassium stannate rose to 76.2c. to 83.5c. per pound; sodium stannate, 61.8c. to 67.8c.; stannic chloride, 77.6c. to 78.6c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 97.7c. to $1.471; hydrous crystals, 84¼c. to 85¼c.; and sulfate, $1.033 to $1.053.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—This market continued weak. Primary producers clung to their 25-cent price, delivered US destinations. But custom smelters were offering copper anywhere from 23c. down to 22c. per pound, same basis, depending on quantity.

Lead—Metal continued in a slick position. Demand was only moderately active, and supplies continued excessive.

Mercury—Market continued firm. Metal was quoted last week at $230 to $235 per flask, spot.

Tin—Market retained strength. Straits metal was quoted at 96½c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

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Obituaries

Thomas S. Foley

Thomas S. Foley, retired executive of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., died March 1 in New York. He was sixty-six.

Mr. Foley retired in 1956 following four years as manager of special services for Monsanto's operations in St. Louis. Previous to that he had spent many years as New York branch manager for the company. He had been with Monsanto for more than thirty years.

Herbert L. Bodman, president of Milmine, Bodman & Co., New York, died March 5 in Tuscon, Ariz. He was seventy-nine years old. He became president of the company in 1919.

William J. Kenealy, former general plant superintendent in Elizabeth, N. J., for Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, New York, died March 4 in Elizabeth. He was seventy-six. He retired in 1941.

Charles L. Morris, president of Clark & Clark, Wenonah, N. J., died March 4 in Haddonfield, N. J. He was fifty years old.

Frederic Pickford, secretary of Medusa Portland Cement Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died February 26 in that city. He was sixty-two years old.

Walter G. Sibley, sr., retired treasurer of Felton, Sibley & Co., Philadelphia, died February 27 in Abington, Pa. He was eighty-nine years old.

Pennsalt's New Fluorines Seen in Unique End Uses

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia, broadening its base in fluorine chemicals, has come up with trifluoroethyl chloride and trifluoroethanol—now available in developmental quantities.

Furthermore, Pennsalt has found a number of specific new end uses for the fluoro-organics, all of which exploit the properties of fluorine.

Improved stability in chemicals and plastics as well as enhanced potency in many classes of drugs have recently been claimed through the use of Pennsalt's new intermediates. Specifically these intermediates are the basis for:

- A new approach to shock psychotherapy using trifluoroethyl derivatives.
- More stable, fire-retardant polymers of the trifluoroethoxy vinylic and acrylic types.
- Safer and less flammable inhalation anesthetics of the halothane and vinylic ether types.
- Dyestuffs of improved light-fastness.

Less fully utilized in industrial processing is an important technical concept of solvency. Trifluoroethanol is a reportedly powerful ionizing solvent for organic materials and, importantly, does not irreversibly solvate the ions formed.

Pennsalt expects that these properties, when recognized, will find direct major industrial use in common unit processes.

Chemical Industry Last Year

—Continued from page 7

in 1951. The second highest was 1953 when they reached a value of $293 million.

A sizable increase in imports during the final month of the year enabled 1957 to move into third place in the peak year ranks. Imports during December totaled $26.1 million, or $6.2 million greater than in November. During December, 1956, imports totaled $22.1 million.

While chemical imports were recording their third best year, imports of all merchandise reached an all-time high of nearly $13 billion, 3 percent above the $12.6 billion reported for 1956.

The December total, also near a record high at $1.1 billion, was about 9 percent higher than the November total of $1.04 billion and 8 percent above the December, 1956, total of $1.06 million.

The bulk of the increase in general imports last year was due to sizable gains in imports of four major commodity groups: Machinery and vehicles, from $634.9 to $862.3 million; non-metallic minerals, from $1,874.9 to $2,090.7 million; edible animals and animal products, from $433.8 to $540.9 million, and the miscellaneous group, from 491.4 to $583.3 million.

These gains were partially offset, however, by declines in imports of wood and paper, from $1,587.8 to $1,466.5 million; metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles, from $2.41 billion to $2.32 billion; and textile fibers and manufactures, from $1.05 to $1.01 billion.

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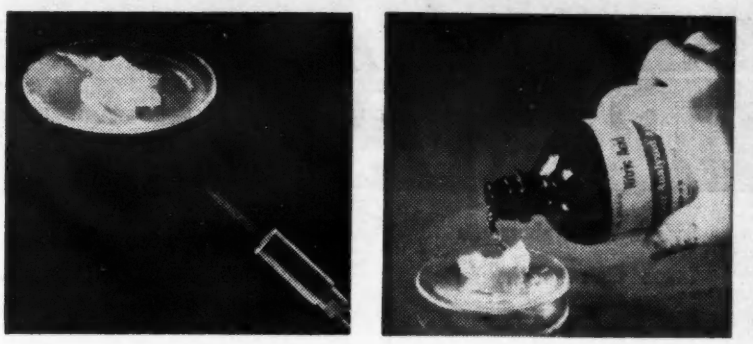

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For technical data on Fluorolube oils, write for Bulletin No. 30; for data on greases, ask for Bulletin No. 41.

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Has sixteen pages and a pink cover about the shade of an undercooked batch of CrO_3. Much to our surprise, it was warmly commended by many of our good distributors and customers. Several hundred strangers even took the trouble to write for a copy.

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Data Offered

Typical properties and reactions of **methacrylonitrile** and a discussion of the characteristics of **polymethacrylonitrile** in a variety of end-use applications are contained in a technical data report (TRD-N-103), available on request from Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, Kingsport, Tenn.

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector street, New York 6, is offering without charge a technical bulletin (No. 11058) containing six pages of new fundamental data on the formulation, preparation and curing of **polyether flexible foams**, together with a summary of the properties and performance of the resulting products.

Application and physical property data on all **plastics produced by the Naugatuck Chemical Division**, United States Rubber Company, are condensed in a new eight-page booklet just published by the division.

"Research Chemicals from Dow," a new forty-page booklet, lists some 160 chemicals available in sample quantities from Dow Chemical Company's technical service and development, Midland, Mich. A substantial portion of the chemicals listed are being offered for the first time.

The basic manufacturing **technics for using "Grex" high density polyethylene** are described in two new booklets published by the polymer chemicals division of W. R. Grace & Co., Clifton, N. J. In the "Molder's Guide to Injection Molding 'Grex' High Density Polyethylene," the fundamental molding characteristics are discussed along with recommendations for part and mold design and molding machine selection. The use of the new polymer in a number of extrusion technics is discussed in "Fabricator's Guide to Extruding 'Grex' High Density Polyethylene." Copies may be obtained by writing the division.

"Vapor Degreasing Using Diamond Perchloroethylene" is the title of a twelve-page technical bulletin issued by the chlorinated products division of Diamond Alkali Company, 300 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio. The bulletin, which is available on request from the Diamond division, presents brief data covering thirteen major advantages provided by vapor degreasing in production cleaning and metal surface preparation for electroplating, painting and other finishing operations.

Chemical Investing Topic Of CIA Parley Thursday

"The Investment Aspects of the Chemical Industry" will be the subject of a talk to be given by Francis S. Williams, president of the Chemical Fund, at the regular monthly meeting of the Chemical Industry Association, to be held Thursday, March 13, at the Chemists' Club, New York.

Mr. Williams will discuss the present national economic situation and how it is affecting the chemical industry. His talk will also cover the effects of research, diversification and expansion.

Mr. Williams has been president of the Chemical Fund since 1955, and is also a partner of F. Eberstadt & Co., New York.

Chemical Affiliates Correction

Chemical Affiliates, Inc., 247 Madison avenue, New York, advises that its correct telephone number is MUrray Hill 3-2593. The number has been appearing incorrectly in the firm's OPD ad during the past several issues.

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Polystyrene Plant in Australia Going Up With Dow Help

An Australian high impact polystyrene plastic plant, now being constructed under license from Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., will go on stream sometime in May.

Owned by CSR Chemical Pty., Ltd., and being built in Rhodes N.S.W., the plant is the product of close technical cooperation between the American and Australian firms. CSR technicians spent six weeks here studying Dow's production and fabrication technics, quality control and customer service. Down engineers have assisted CSR in the engineering of the new plant.

Cancer Vaccine Possible

—Continued from page 7

pursuing these findings in the hope of discovering a way to activate this reaction to an extent that would be useful in destroying some types of malignant growth.

Others working on the project are Dr. Dale A. Clark, research biochemist, and Dr. William L. DeGinder, radiologist. They are working both with tissue cultures and with patients who have volunteered for the studies.

In general, Dr. Wilson explains, cancer tissue is removed by surgery and processed to obtain certain proteins, which are injected into the patient to stimulate production of the blood substances (serum fractions) active against the cancer.

After blood tests to determine how much the patient is reacting to these proteins, blood is taken from the patient and the blood substance which is active against cancer is separated.

When this fraction is injected into the patient, there is sometimes a noticeable decrease in the size of the tumor nodules within a few days, Dr. Wilson reports.

He says the research group now plans to attempt to isolate from the blood serum and from tumors the specific substance or substances responsible for the effects observed thus far.

Ammonium Nitrate Process Contract Is Signed by CSC

Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc., New York engineering firm, has negotiated a license agreement with Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, covering the design and construction of facilities for the manufacture of ammonium nitrate by the Stengel process.

Under the terms of this licensing agreement, Ford, Bacon & Davis will design, construct and equip production facilities for manufacturers desiring to produce ammonium nitrate by the Stengel process, or any of the other high nitrogen chemicals which can be produced on the same equipment.

Arizona State Given Contract For Synthetic Purine Study

Arizona State College was issued a contract last week by the Public Health Service to synthesize approximately 150 chemicals closely related to drugs which have been temporarily effective against cancer.

The contract, totalling 40,000 is for synthetic purines which are related structurally to anti-cancer chemicals now used on human cancer, and to drugs which have been effective against experimental animal tumors. Purines, as they occur in nature, are one of the important building blocks for cells.

CIBS to Meet March 13

The Cosmetic Industry Buyers & Suppliers Association will hold a luncheon meeting March 13 at Toots Shor's, New York. Dr. Paul G. I. Lauffer, director of research and development for Northam Warren Corporation, will speak on "How to Select a Technical Paper."

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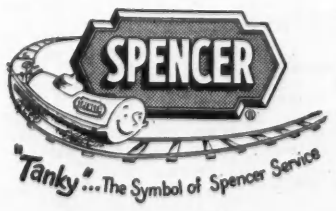

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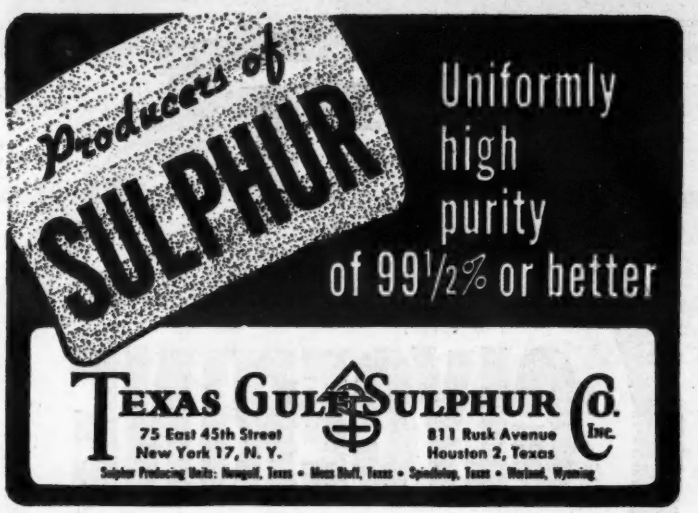
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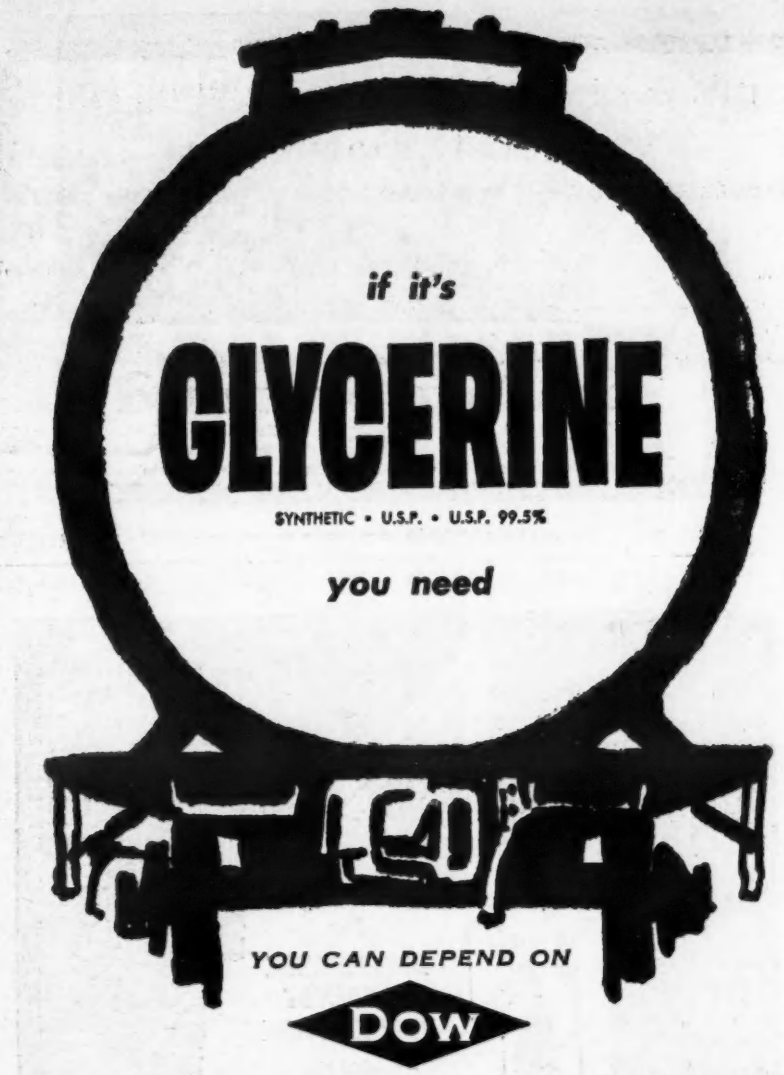

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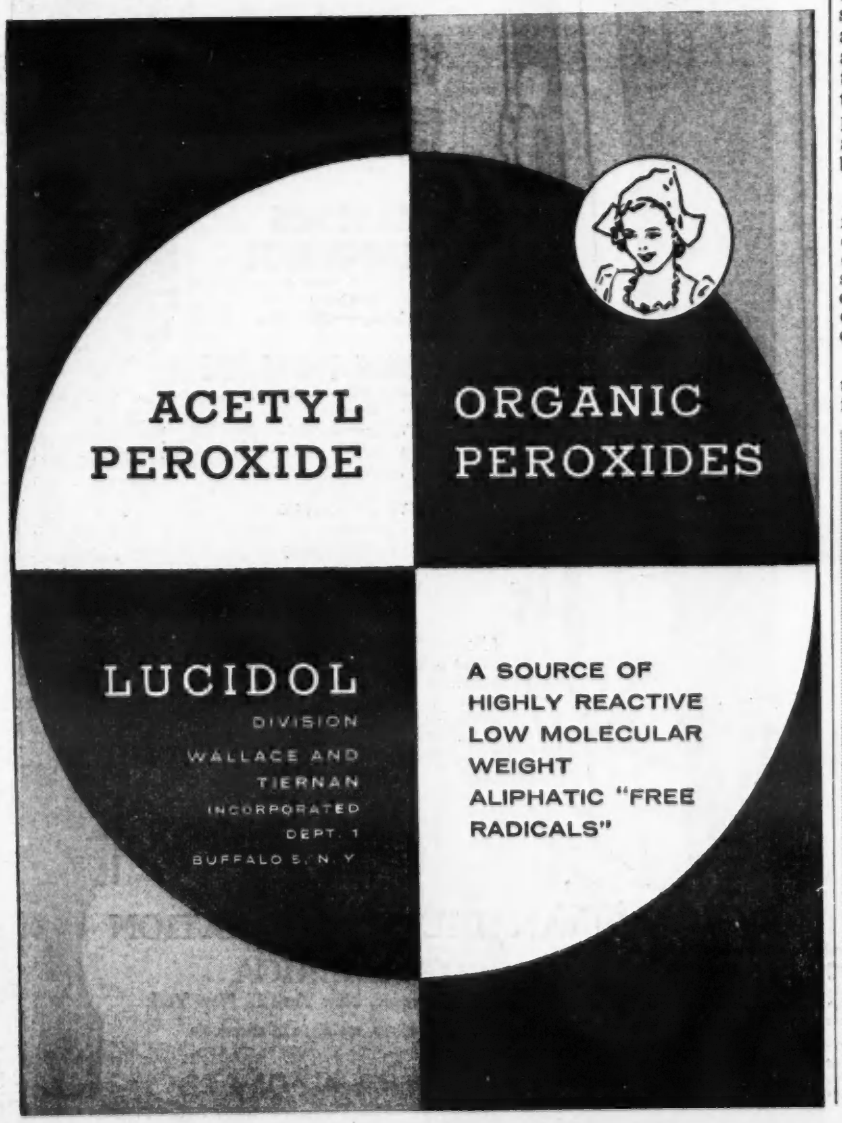

Aliphatic Organics

A month ago, leading producers reduced prices on monopentaerythritol 1 cent per pound. Effective March 7, one of these producers cut prices an additional cent while a second announced a 1½ cent reduction. Thus the carload price on mono PE is now in a range of 29½-30 cents per pound, the less carload at 30½-31 cents. The price differential between mono and technical PE, formerly 1½ cents, has thus been reduced to ½ cent or completely removed. Trade sources said last week that the recent price reduction in pentaerythritol proved to be an impetus to sales, putting PE on an equal footing pricewise with competitive polyols. It may be inferred that the lower price on monopentaerythritol will do the same for that material.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Monopentaerythritol, 1-1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 8, 1957
130.99	130.99	131.06	131.80

For Current Prices See Page 9

People in the organic chemicals line are anything but pessimistic in their business outlook. Compared with business in the final quarter of 1957, sales thus far in 1958 have represented a real revival, a number of men in the trade remarked recently. And while they do not anticipate business on the grand scale in the remainder of March, they do feel that the general trend is upward as far as many large volume items are concerned.

The advent of Spring and the pesticide season has brought stronger demand for acetic acid and acetic anhydride, which are used in 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T and other herbicides, and acetaldehyde, an ingredient in DDT, trade sources mentioned. Demand from other outlets was described as moderate.

Acetone, a big volume item, has felt the effects of the general dip in business to some extent but thus far sales have not been off drastically, the trade reported. In general, inquiry for lacquer solvents has been moderate. Supplies are considered very adequate and prices stable.

Several plywood mills in the Pacific Northwest have announced that they intend to shut down or at least curtail production because the recent slashing in plywood prices has made it economically unfeasible to continue full-scale operations. This will have only a limited effect on formaldehyde sales, according to some trade members, since the big plywood people emerged from the price wars unscathed and they expect this group to continue to purchase substantial quantities for plywood bonding purposes.

Acetic Acid—Inquiry from insecticide formulators who use acetic acid in herbicides such as 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T has increased in recent weeks, trade sources said. Demand from other outlets was considered moderate, supplies ample. Production in December increased slightly compared with the month prior.

Acetone—Trade sources said the acetone market was slightly depressed, adding that sales in the past two months have not suffered drastically nor been far below the average monthly level of 1957.

Adequate material is available. Prices are stable.

According to the Tariff Commission, acetone production in December amounted to 55,864,438 pounds, compared with 52,643,096 in the preceding month.

Capryl Alcohol—Though this material has a fairly broad spectrum of end uses, total demand is never too great nor does it vary greatly. A trade source last week said the market was steady, and buying interest was sufficient to keep supplies in balance. For 92-99 percent capryl alcohol, the drum, carlot price is 22c. per pound. This is a quotation of long standing and any movement in either direction is unlikely.

Ethanolamines—The Tariff Commission reported that production of ethanolamines (mono-, di-, and tri-) amounted to 6,439,152 pounds in December, down approximately 1 million pounds from November.

Currently, inventories outdistance demand but the trade expects that buying interest will improve as the year goes on from a variety of established outlets such as detergents.

Ethyl Acetate—The production decline in the auto industry, naturally, has had adverse effects on movement of this material but demand from other outlets was reported last week as moderate. And as buying interest has dropped off, supplies have risen correspondingly.

Production of ethyl acetate in December at 9,073,508 pounds was roughly equivalent to that of the month prior.

Ethyl Ether—There was a severe drop-off in production in December if Tariff Commission figures are correct. Output that month was 3,263,810 pounds as opposed to 7,040,232 pounds in November.

Ethylene Glycol—At present, the market is fairly well-balanced supply and demand-wise. However, oversupply may result before year's end due to increased production, it was said recently.

December production amounted to 103,997,009 pounds, a decline of approximate-

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: December

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of December, 1957 and 1956, and cumulative totals for both years, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		December 1957	December 1956	Total 1957†	Total 1956
EXPORTS					
Butyl acetate	lbs.	955,795	306,315	12,051,450	10,049,417
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	826,580	316,459	36,595,567	35,328,692
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	lbs.	9,170	2,880	25,653,677	**
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	11,303,434	8,292,736	136,584,843	56,804,279
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	672,875	856,647	9,509,421	10,232,632
Methyl alcohol	gals.	1,381,752	510,824	5,687,538	**
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	714,297	787,137	9,097,107	9,129,537
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	278,230	333,374	10,909,478	5,398,258
IMPORTS					
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	1,179,740	213,780	7,212,530	7,743,840
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	663,680	517,495	1,594,865	4,348,775
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	64,700	548,273	6,653,523	8,584,093
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	353	0	10,913	61,700
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	0	0	54,650	194,900
Chloroacetic acids (mono and tri)	lbs.	459,283	415,818	3,973,588	3,116,347
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	0	0	3,148,505	11,355,962
Formic acid	lbs.	228,655	47,587	1,705,831	1,068,430
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	3,247,681	2,376,856	33,577,963	22,072,968
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	13,728	67,593	455,231	444,379
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	4,224	6,300	41,094	10,890
Methyl alcohol, including wood alcohols	gals.	0	0	4,909	181,383
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	500	1,000	3,500	7,800
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	3,223,415	2,284,883	41,290,884	22,827,554
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	4,084,338	3,708,925	39,119,191	38,906,618
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	1,399,412	3,437,386	19,313,213	23,566,158

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1856.
† Unrevised.

Aliphatic Organics

ly 2½ million pounds compared with output in the preceding month.

Formaldehyde—The general slump in the plastics industry, a large consumer of formaldehyde, was mentioned by one man in the trade last week as one of the negative factors in this market. On the positive side, was an anticipated increase in housing starts.

Several plywood mills in the Pacific Northwest have announced that they intend to shutdown or at least cutback production because sharp declines in plywood prices have forced their particular operations in the red. However, the bigger companies are not in this group and as a result, formaldehyde producers find no drastic drop-off in sales to the plywood bonding trade overall.

Supplies are considered very adequate to fill all present and projected requirements. And with producers costs high, any downward trend in prices is thought unlikely.

The Tariff Commission reported December production of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) at 104,465,962 pounds. This represented a fair drop-off compared with November output of 117,080,777 pounds.

Itaconic Acid — This has been a commercial product for a relatively short time. Its various esters are used as intermediates in various compounds and it gets into resin manufacture, sources mentioned.

Prices have remained unchanged since 1956. For technical grade material, the carlot quote is 44c. a pound with less carlots a cent higher. No developments in the price department are anticipated.

Methanol—Synthetic methanol production in December was estimated by the Tariff Commission at 130,061,682 pounds. Output the preceding month was reported at 117,841,580 pounds.

Price structure appeared firm to trade sources last week. Supplies, they said, were ample to fill all requirements.

Monopentaerythritol—Two leading producers reduced prices 1c. and 1½c., respectively, effective March 6. Prices were cut by 1c. a month ago. The carload price is now in a range of 29½-30c. per pound, the less carload at 30½-31c. The differential between technical and Mono-PE, formerly 1½c., has thus been reduced to ½c. per pound or completely removed.

Oxalic Acid—Though end use patterns have remained the same, rate of consumption has increased normally each year, a trade member mentioned last week.

Industrially, oxalic acid is used principally to solubilize iron oxide scale and as such is used in automobile radiator cleaners, for removing rust stains on textiles and to clean stainless steel railroad cars. Oxalic salts are used in blueprint paper coating.

Prices are not subject to frequent change in this market, having remained stable from 1953 to 1957. An advance of 1¾c. in 1957 established the present price of 18½c. per pound, carlots, works.

December production as reported by the Tariff Commission amounted to 2,134,900 pounds, as opposed to 2,227,010 pounds in November.

Pentaerythritol — Spokesmen for several major producers last week said that sales curves are beginning to rise—a welcome note since volume movement has been off in the past few months. They attributed stronger buying interest to the recent price reduction that put PE in a better competitive position with glycerine as far as alkyd resins outlets are concerned and with other polyols, in general.

A trade source mentioned that the price differential between PE and glycerine which existed prior to the reduction was great enough to enable glycerine to hold on to the lion's share of the alkyd resins market. Since prices of the two materials are now about equal, it's expected that PE sales will continue to increase.

Perchloroethylene — The Tariff Commission reported December production at 16,338,411 against 17,928,517 pounds in November. No new developments in the market picture have been reported. Trade sources last week said that supplies were plentiful and meeting only moderate demand. Prices stand firm.

Propylene Glycol — Market observers find buying interest dull, supplies liberal, prices firm. In December, propylene glycol production amounted to 7,922,153 pounds. November figures were not available from the Tariff Commission.

Trichloroethylene—Sales volume while reflecting to some extent the general slowup in business has not been off drastically in the past two months, trade sources remarked last week. Producers inventories are very adequate. No trend either up or down in prices is evident.

Trichloroethylene production in December totaled 25,770,911 pounds compared with 28,374,419 pounds of the previous month.

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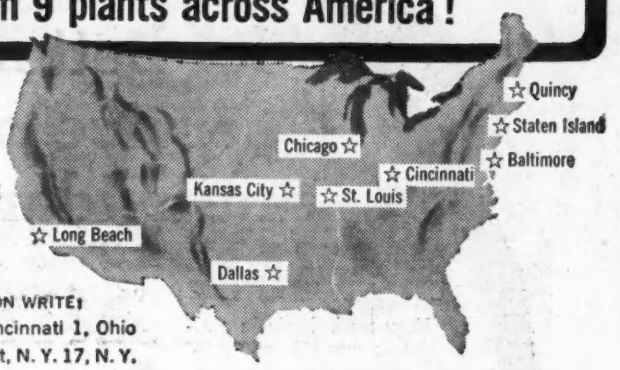

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Coal Chemicals

Nonylphenol was reduced 5 cents per pound in tankcar and tanktruck quantity while price of drum lots declined 4½ cents. The material was said to have been finding continued good use as an intermediate in the production of nonionic detergents, lubricating oil additives and vinyl plastics. Sources reported no other price changes in aromatic chemicals markets last week. Among intermediates slated for April 1 advance were o-nitrotoluene, o-toluidine, o-tolidine and 2,4-tolylenediamine.

There appeared to be little hope in the industry for any appreciable pickup in steel production in the weeks immediately ahead. Cokeoven output of benzene remained at about two million gallons per week as recycling of cokeovens in recent months have helped to control producer inventories somewhat. However, continued depressed sales to the styrene outlet and listless action in phenol and pesticides markets made cokeoven oversupply burdensome. An increasing number of consumers were said to be working on a spot basis instead of by contract. Heavy withdrawals to the export market were said to have improved supply position on toluene but price in world markets was far from satisfactory. Russian competition was reported heavier within the past three months. Light oils prices were unchanged from levels of long standing in the industry.

April 1 Price Advances

o-Nitrotoluene, tanks, 2c. per lb.
c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 3c. per lb.
o-Tolidine, 15c. per lb.
o-Toluidine, tanks, 3c. per lb.
c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 4c. per lb.
2,4-Tolylenediamine, 10c. per lb.

Natural tar acids were moving in fair volume. Trade sources felt there may have been more action in cresylic acid markets than was the case in natural phenol of late. m,p-Cresol has come into increasingly free supply.

The poor tone in naphthalene reflected the reduced demand for phthalic anhydride. PA use in alkyd resins was said to be too closely tied to conditions in the automobile and appliance industries not to reflect strongly the current slump in those areas.

Major producers schedules for rubber chemicals remained unchanged and steady last week. Withdrawals of accelerators and antioxidants continued in a routine manner. Volume was down as a result of poor sales of new cars and less traffic during the cold weather months, it was said.

Exports of dodecylbenzene were said to have about doubled between 1954 and 1956. Estimated production has been set at 575 million pounds by 1965 by some sources.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Nonylphenol, tanks, 5c. per lb.
c.l., t.l., dms., 4½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 8, 1957
118.10	118.10	118.13	118.32

For Current Prices See Page 9

A producer announced a 2 cents per pound reduction in the price of a low-molecular weight polystyrene resin. Polymer grade styrene monomer was reduced 1½ cents per pound early last month.

American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel production in the week ended March 2 amounted to 54.6 percent of theoretical capacity. Estimated steel production for the week ended March 9 was 1,419,000 net tons while actual output in the week previous was 1,475,000 tons. Production in the comparable week one month ago was 1,475,000 net tons and 2,411,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Basic Products

Aniline—Market was steady and unchanged after the 2c. per pound across the board reduction instituted by major producers two weeks ago. Current schedules list aniline in tankcar lots at 18c. per pound while material in carlot quantity lists at 20c. per pound and less carlot lots are 21c. per pound. Withdrawals were routine. Volume in dyestuffs was off for the first two months of this year as compared to 1957, according to report of sources in the industry. Related materials also reduced two weeks ago included dimethylaniline and nitrobenzene, the former 2c. and the latter 1c. per pound, across the board.

Benzene—Industry sources had little hope for any improvement in steel production in the weeks immediately ahead. Cokeoven output of benzene remained at approximately two million gallons per week. Estimated output of cokeoven and petroleum sources ran to approximately seven million gallons more for 1957 than for 1956, according to Tariff Commission figures. Cutbacks in cokeoven production in recent months has helped some with the inventory problem, it was said, but stocks still were burdensome.

An increasing number of consumers

Aromatic Chemicals Output: December

Following statistics are compiled from Tariff Commission reports relating to the domestic production of selected aromatic chemicals. Figures for naphthalene and creosote oil include cokeoven operators to prevent disclosure of individual company operations.

		December 1957	December 1956	Preliminary Total 1957	Preliminary Total 1956
Aniline	lbs.	9,592,481	10,490,052	106,565,246	125,233,736
Benzene, tar distillers	gals.	1,923,276	3,663,668	33,268,647	35,580,814
Cokeoven operators	gals.	12,521,817	17,767,486	180,182,184	179,083,882
Total from coal sources	gals.	14,445,093	21,431,154	213,480,832	214,664,696
Petroleum operators	gals.	9,716,710	9,941,257	†121,653,553	113,775,363
Total from all sources	gals.	24,161,803	31,372,411	335,134,385	328,440,059
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)—					
Content in solution	gals.	*1,064,174	1,940,254	17,015,925	**
Straight distillate	gals.	*8,664,998	8,881,819	100,568,816	**
Total	gals.	9,729,172	10,822,073	117,084,741	**
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	1,637,468	1,505,948	16,974,437	14,646,927
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	1,117,651	788,029	13,369,273	8,236,339
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	3,452,661	3,870,230	45,272,191	58,218,753
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	31,590,679	38,156,617	371,414,065	445,304,766
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	*31,254,326	22,676,413	399,649,074	**
Refined	lbs.	5,694,995	6,544,234	71,971,817	**
Phenol, tech. and USP, all sources	lbs.	43,857,010	45,462,665	523,607,744	517,517,709
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	31,912,769	27,092,559	343,680,694	315,492,092
Styrene monomer, from all plants	lbs.	110,115,664	100,148,201	†1,163,614,280	1,110,903,009
Toluene, cokeoven operators	gals.	2,518,545	3,467,373	38,604,667	37,199,524
From other sources	gals.	13,823,518	13,934,743	†171,215,686	139,445,432
Total from all sources	gals.	16,342,063	17,452,116	209,820,353	176,999,657
Xylene, from all sources	gals.	13,932,378	12,249,014	132,723,287	127,796,555

* Output of cokeoven operators and tar distillers.
** Data incomplete.
† Revised.

Coal Chemicals

were said to be operating on a spot basis instead of by contract.

Creosote—Market was routine. Tie replacement by railroads has been at a virtual standstill for several weeks due to heavy weather conditions over much of the country during the past month. Price was steady and unchanged from levels of long standing in the industry.

m,p-Cresol—Recycling of cokeovens has led to a free supply position on this item. Current demand was steady at a moderate level. Price in cresol markets was unchanged from report of many weeks past.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 9, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	556,909
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	23,713,562
Benzene	gals.	2,067,748
Coaltar	gals.	10,419,595
Creosote	gals.	404,208
Naphthalene	lbs.	2,254,564
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	8,084
Toluene	gals.	467,085
Xylene	gals.	134,736

Cresylic Acid—There was nothing to indicate a substantial pickup in these markets for the near future. At the same time, some sources felt that more interest had been generated here than was the case for other natural tar acids including phenol. This report was at odds with indications from other quarters. Price was unchanged at the levels established in the industry last October.

Naphthalene—Market was largely unchanged from reports of previous weeks, according to report of sources queried last week.

Imports remain heavy and were felt likely to continue so in the future. Improved technics of recent years have led to increased amount of naphthalene recovered per gallon of tar by processors, it was said.

Phenol—Consumer inquiry was listless with little overall change in USP or natural phenol. Natural tar acids in general continued slow in concert with the slackened economic pace of recent months in large volume aromatic chemicals. Prices were unchanged from levels previously reported.

Toluene—Estimated output of toluene for last year was about 33 million gallons more than in 1956, according to Tariff Commission report. The heavy volume of exports in recent months has helped to improve the supply position in this market somewhat. Withdrawals remained routine and price was unchanged from previous report. Solvents markets were in the doldrums while gasoline sales were showing no improvement from reports of the past several weeks. Buying remained on the cautious side for immediate need.

Xylene—Cokeoven operators continued to report movement of xylene in routine volume. Price was unchanged at previously reported levels. Producer inventories were topheavy but better balance was maintained in this market than was the case for cokeoven benzene and toluene. In petroleum outlets, depressed gasoline sales for many weeks has slowed light oils consumption, it was said. Industry overcapacity for production of xylene and toluene will probably result in more blocked out plants for benzene production as expansion is needed in the coming years, it was said.

Dyes

Direct Black EW—Tariff Commission report indicates that production during the month of December, 1957, amounted to 431,664 pounds as compared to 461,722 in the previous month and 869,575 pounds in the comparable month during 1956.

Naphthol AS — Output in December, 1957, amounted to 46,908 pounds as against 98,438 in the previous month and 76,081 in November, 1956, while no figures were reported for December of 1956. Market was quiet and spotty. Withdrawals were limited to immediate or nearby need.

Intermediates

Anthracene — Production of domestic anthracene was undertaken in the closing months of last year for the first time in more than forty years. This was accounted by trade sources as one of a number of moves which took place during the year aimed at strengthening research and development efforts for coal chemicals. Principle use continued to be in the production of anthraquinone, the raw material for many synthetic dyestuffs.

2,6-DBPC—Price was unchanged from previous report. Stocks were fully adequate for current trade requirements. Depressed gasoline sales was having an effect in this market as well as in volume aromatics which find use as gasoline additives. Movement to the feed industry was expected to improve in the coming weeks as farmers prepare for the warm weather months ahead. Added p-cresol facilities within the past year have led to ready availability of raw material.

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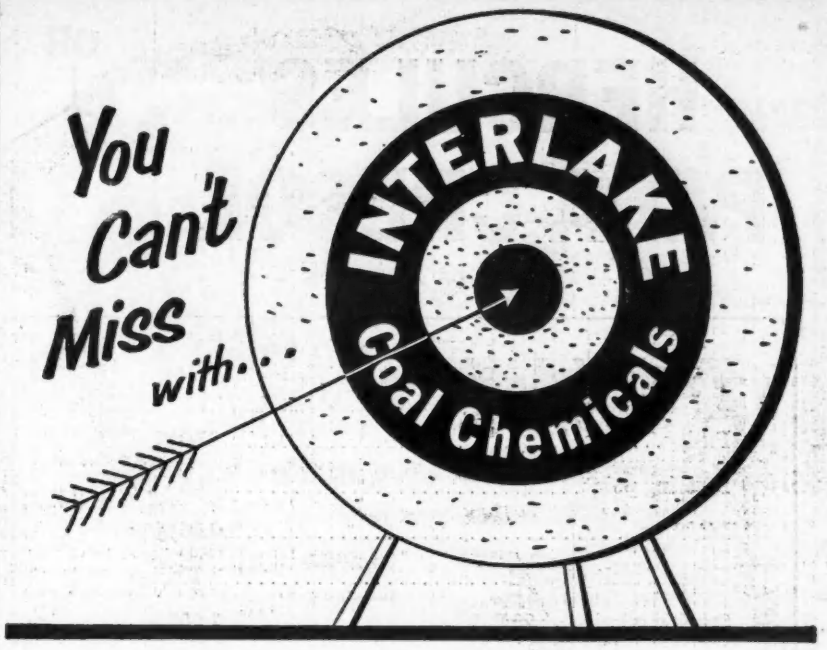

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Form	low-melting crystalline solid
Odor	phenolic and not sulfurous

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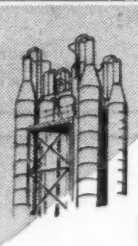

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Coal Chemicals

Di-o-tolylguanidine — Major producers price schedules remained unchanged on this major rubber chemical. Tons lots listed at 64c. per pound while less than ton quantities in 100-pound standard package were 65c. per pound.

Dodecylbenzene—Some sources have estimated output at 575 million pounds per year by 1956. It was pointed out that this would provide a growing outlet for benzene amounting to roughly 43 million gallons. Export demand was good as alkyl detergents industries were said to be growing at foreign sources. Exports in 1954 were less than 10 percent of output while more than 20 percent was estimated to have been exported during 1956.

Mercaptobenzothiazole — Price was steady and unchanged at 44c. per pound in ton lots while standard 50-pound package listed at 46c. per pound. The disulfide in ton lots was 54c. per pound and standard package was 56c. Stocks were quite adequate for current demand from established outlets in the rubber industry.

Nonylphenol—This chemical intermediate was reduced 5c. per pound in bulk while less than tankcar quantities declined 4½c. per pound. New schedules list nonylphenol in tankcar lots at 19½c. per pound while carload or truckload in drums price is 22c. and less than truckload drums, 23c. per pound. Less than drum quantities list at 33c. per pound.

Nonylphenol has found use in the production of nonionic detergents, lubricating oil additives and stabilizers for vinyl plastics. The chemical also was said to have been attracting attention for its possibilities as an intermediate in the preparation of fungicides, bactericides, insecticides, dyestuffs, pharmaceutical compounds and rubber chemicals.

Phthalic Anhydride—Consumer demand was listless. Trade sources pointed out that although operating rate in the industry was about 60-70% and present capacity has been adjudged adequate for demand through 1965, new units continue to be built. This tends to indicate the optimistic long range view in the industry, it was said.

Styrene Monomer—Price on both rubbergrade and polymer styrene was unchanged from report of two weeks ago. Last price change in this market was the 1½c. per pound across the board reduction in the price of polymer grade instituted by major producers in late January. Sources contacted felt that the reduction had not had any noticeable effect on sales volume. In any case, it was pointed out, this outlet remains small in comparison with the market for rubbergrade. Production of styrene monomer in each of the past two years has run to approximately 1.1 billion pounds according to Tariff Commission reports.

Texas Seen Holding Lead In Synthetic Rubber Output

Texas will continue to lead the nation in the production of synthetic rubber for many years to come, H. E. Humphreys, jr., chairman of the board of directors of United States Rubber Company, said last week at the formal opening of the company's new Dallas distributing branch.

Texas now produces 46.5 percent of the nation's synthetic rubber, Mr. Humphreys said. Its plant capacity of 788,000 tons per year is nearly one and a half times greater than the total amount of natural, tree-grown rubber consumed annually in the United States. The state turns out 53 percent of the nation's general purpose synthetic rubber used in tires and other products and 77 percent of the country's butadiene, main ingredient of this rubber.

"Today the Texas rubber plants stand as one of the greatest assets in our national defense," said Mr. Humphreys. "We are in a new type of emergency, a cold war that requires us to keep our defenses strong and alert at the same time we are trying to raise our standards of living at home. In this emergency we will need synthetic rubber more than ever before.

"Although we still use tree-grown rubber imported from the plantations of Malaya, Sumatra and other tropical countries, I believe that if another war should ever cut off these supplies, our nation would be virtually independent of natural rubber. The eyes of the nation, in that case, would be upon Texas more than ever."

Use of synthetic rubber has been growing steadily and now represents about 65 percent of total rubber consmed, reported Mr. Humphreys.

Lilly Spent $13.2 Million For Research During 1957

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., spent a record $13.2 million for research and development in 1957, the company's annual report discloses.

This is the first time the company has revealed the dollar amount of its research expenditures. The figure does not include the cost of maintaining quality-control programs designed to ensure that all products meet strict standards for safety and accuracy.

The annual report emphasizes the importance of research in a special section which points out that in 1957 over 70 percent of the company's consolidated net sales of $199,800,870 came from products Lilly did not have ten years ago.

The research section reveals that Lilly is engaged in a large cancer research program. This project includes not only basic research into the complex chemical reactions that go on in living cells but also a program of screening from 5,000 to 8,000 chemicals for anticancer activity annually.

An expanded virus research program is being conducted in four new laboratories, each completely isolated from the others.

"The success of polio vaccine," says the Lilly report, "gives rise to the hope that, any time a virus can be grown on tissue culture, a vaccine against that virus can be prepared."

The annual report says that nearly 1,000 men and women are working in research, development, and control. Some sixty problems are under study, with particular emphasis on heart disease, cancer, virus diseases, and mental illness.

Nickel, Cobalt Facilities

—Continued from page 3

vital both to our civilian economy and to our national defense.

"Nickel, in particular, is indispensable to the aircraft, missile, atomic, electronic, and other essential civilian and defense industries, and for years the government has sought to increase the supply."

Terming 1957 a "significant" year for Freeport, the report states that reserves of sulfur, oil and gas, and potash were increased and that the company's sulfur reserves, now the largest in its history, "are fully adequate to assure for a great many years our ability to supply the requirements of our customers in the expanding market which we foresee."

Net Earnings Reported

Net earnings in 1957 were the second largest in Freeport's history. They totaled $12,973,328 or $5.19 per share, the same as the preliminary earnings announced in January, compared to $13,377,585 or $5.35 per share in 1956. Gross sales of $63,283,189 in 1957 were down from the record high of $68,077,697 in the previous year.

Sulfur consumption and prices declined in 1957, but the company's sales of oil and gas and income from nickel increased, the report states. Oil and gas earnings amounted to $1,036,000, and dividends from Nicaro Nickel Company, a subsidiary, totaled 1.5 million.

With respect to the sulfur industry, the report forecasts that the long-term outlook for world sulfur consumption is one of growing demand, increasing at a rate comparable to or better than the traditional average of almost 4 percent annually.

There are strong indications that the supply of sulfur will also mount, the report continues.

"From the national standpoint, of course, the existence of additional productive capacity is a desirable goal. Indeed some excess productive capacity is a necessity if shortages are to be avoided during upsurges of demand.

"With a raw material as vital as sulfur to the uninterrupted functioning of industry, even a temporary shortage of capacity can have serious and widespread effects."

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Agricultural Chemicals

A major producer has announced a five cents per ton across the board reduction in Florida land pebble phosphate rock prices. The newly revised price schedule, which is retroactive to February 26, reflects a drop of ten cents per barrel in the price of fuel oil, one of two factors determining the price of phosphate rock. Other price news last week was restricted to the animal proteins market. Animal blood and tankage at New York climbed to $6, up $1 plus since the first of the year. The same materials at Chicago gained seventy-five cents, establishing blood at $7.75 and tankage at $8. Hoofmeal at midwest markets was up twenty-five cents.

The steady rise in animal protein prices is attributed to the decline in meat production that has resulted in limited offerings of these materials. Demand from the feed trade (and now from fertilizer formulators), on the other hand, has been consistently strong. Prices are expected to level off with the advent of warmer weather.

A short time ago, several potash producers mentioned that they were curtailing production at Carlsbad, New Mexico mines to prevent a further build-up of supplies. It would appear that cumbersome stocks there are due partially to increased shipments of potash from Canada where some US producers have started mining operations. Sources said last week that there has also been an influx of material from East Germany.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, Chicago, 75c. per unit-ton.
Blood, N. Y., 25c. per unit-ton.
Hoofmeal, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 75c. per unit-ton.
Tankage, N. Y., 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Phosphate rock, Florida, 5c. per long-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 8, 1957
109.05	108.96	108.28	110.21

For Current Prices See Page 9

April 1 Price Advances

Benzene, hexachloride, ½c. per lb.

Stronger demand for some pesticides has been reported recently. DDT has made sales gains. Orders for methyl and ethyl parathion also have begun to look impressive, trade sources remarked. Imports of sabadilla seed have increased lately, indicating an improved demand picture. Demand for 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, on the other hand, has been seasonally slow.

Two major producers of benzene hexachloride have scheduled an April 1 price advance amounting to one-half cent per pound for both high and low gamma BHC. Mounting costs, trade sources mentioned, have made a more realistic price necessary.

Animal and Plant Foods

Animal Proteins — Offerings of these materials were limited last week due to the decline in meat production, a dealer here reported. As a result, prices reached new highs. Animal blood, advanced 25c. per unit ton in New York, was up to $6. At Chicago, a 75c. hike established the quote at $7.75.

Tankage prices at New York and Chicago were advanced similarly. Respective postings became $6 and $8.

Hoofmeal, receiving better call in the past few weeks, was up to $6, an increase of 25c. per unit ton.

Phosphate — A major producer announced a 5c. per ton across the board reduction in Florida land pebble phosphate rock prices last week, retroactive to February 26. The price drop resulted from a cut in fuel oil prices (10c. per barrel), on which phosphate rock prices are partially based.

The Bureau of Mines recently issued a report on the phosphate rock industry. Here are the highlights:

World production of phosphate rock increased steadily during the period 1940-1955. US production set the pace, followed by Africa, particularly, French Morocco. At present, the US is still the largest producer, supplying approximately 40 percent of world output, the bulk of which is consumed domestically. Substantial tonnage is also exported to European and Asiatic countries, as well as to Canada, Mexico, and South America.

While the US maintains a substantial export trade (in 1954, exports reached an alltime high of 2,279,000 long tons; less than 18 percent of total marketed production) the development of extensive deposits of phosphate rock in North Africa and the USSR in recent years has created a highly competitive market. And it's expected that due to their favorable location with respect to the foreign market, North Africa and the USSR will continue to supply bulk of phosphate requirements of certain European and Asiatic countries.

US production of phosphate is concentrated principally in Florida but Tennessee, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Utah also have sizable deposits of phosphate.

Before the development of the more extensive, low cost pebble fields, seventy-five companies were active in Florida hard rock fields. In 1956, one firm was mining hard rock. The entire output was used to produce elemental phosphorus.

In 1956, six companies were mining soft phosphate which was used for direct application to the soil under the name of colloidal phosphate.

Eight companies were engaged in producing Florida pebble phosphate in 1956. More than 70 percent of domestic phosphate rock is obtained from Florida land pebble deposits.

Potash—Appraising the current market situation, trade sources mentioned that imports have contributed to the domestic potash supply build-up. Shipments from Canada to eastern and midwestern consumers have risen recently. In addition, East Germany is reportedly unloading substantial amounts of potash on the eastern seaboard.

A spokesman for a major potash producer remarked recently that his company and others, as well, have started mining operations in Canada.

Buying interest, from some accounts, is rather subdued. However, the trade expects that warmer weather will encourage more substantial movement of potash this month and in April.

Superphosphate—United States December production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers, the Census bureau reports, amounted to 210,792 short tons (100 percent A.P.A.), compared with November 1957 output of 205,821 short tons. Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 138,736 tons, or an increase of 13 percent from the volume shipped during the previous month. Stocks held by producing plants as of December 31, 1957 totaled 398,600 tons, or 8 percent more than those held on November 30, 1957.

Movement of triple superphosphate, reportedly, is in good volume at present. Prices are firm.

Urea—It would appear from comments of trade sources that the market has been without significant developments in recent weeks. Demand has been reported as good, supplies as adequate.

Last year, a $5 per ton increase became effective April 1. So far there has been no talk of a similar price advance this year.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during November and December, 1957.

	November	December
DDT	9,017,326	8,869,539
2,4-D*	2,531,778	3,049,179
Ester & Salts	2,126,606	2,189,081
Acid equivalent	1,729,104	1,665,844
BHC	—	—
Gamma isomer	—	—
Tetramethylthiuram Sulfide	—	—
2,4,5-T	414,595	307,220
Lindane	—	—

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

A dash (—) indicates that information was not available for publication.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Drugs and fine chemicals markets continued to exhibit good tone overall. Prices were firm with a few notable exceptions and posted prices of major pharmaceutical makers were unchanged from reports of the past several weeks. Withdrawals have been steady, but confined to immediate or nearby need, it was said. Sharper purchasing practice in a buyer's market has been the rule for many months now.

Antibiotics makers were moving out of the active consuming season and into a more competitive atmosphere. Price of penicillin salts showed signs of weakening as export demand has leveled out and feed supplement use was off. Streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin prices were also weaker although in the former case, a continued high level of exports could prove a firming factor in the market, it was said.

Stocks of regular aspirin were in good balance according to the majority of reports. On some special types, bulk suppliers said demands were still pressing and advance orders were running into April. Other salicylates were in adequate supply and moving in steady volume, it was said.

A major producer reported sales of caffeine in 1957 exceeded the previous year by about 16 percent. A marked increase in trading during the last five months of the year was attributed primarily to the 50 cents per pound reduction on caffeine of last July.

Carotene was moving in good volume to food manufacturers and processors. A recent report indicates that additional work has been done in the synthesis of lycopene, the red in tomatoes, and cryptoxanthin, a yellow carotenoid found in corn. It was pointed out that many useful carotenoids may be synthesized in the coming years from the more than two hundred said to exist in nature.

A contributing factor to the atropine shortage was said to be the liquidation of stockpiles of atropine during the past year which were built up as a by-product of scopolamine manufacture. Sources were uncertain as to when any appreciable quantity of new stocks might be available.

Aspirin—Majority of reports indicated that regular aspirin was in good balance. Most sources reported no difficulty in filling orders. Some bulk suppliers indicated that demand for certain types of aspirin were still pressing and were running into April. Price was unchanged and steady at previously reported levels.

Caffeine—A major producer reported sales volume for 1957 was about 16 percent in excess of 1956. There was said to have been a marked increase in trading during the last five months of the year following the 50c. per pound reduction in the price of caffeine in July.

Carotene—Withdrawals by food manufacturers and processors since the first of the year was said to have been very good. As one of the six Provitamins A in nature, carotene is said to be the most widely distributed, the most readily available and the most potent in Vitamin A activity. It was pointed out that roughly three grams of crystalline material will color one thousand pounds of margerine.

Just as synthesis of Vitamin A led to synthesis of b-carotene in 1953 and commercial production in 1954, so synthesis of b-carotene was expected to lead to "duplication" of some of the other approximately two hundred carotenoids said to exist in nature. Work has already been done on obtaining lycopene, the dominant red in tomatoes, and cryptoxanthin, a yellow found in corn.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 8, 1957
63.20	63.20	63.20	65.30

For Current Prices See Page 9

Ethyl Ether—Tariff Commsision reports indicated that production of technical and USP material during the month of December, 1957, amounted to 3,263,810 pounds as against 7,040,232 in the month previous and 6,887,534 pounds in December, 1956.

Hydrocortisone — Price has steadied since the reduction of early in the year. Withdrawals were at a routine pace with available stocks entirely adequate for current trade requirements.

Hyroquinone—Listings were unchanged. Sources listed 225-pound drum at $1.03 per pound while 100 pounds in 25-pound containers was $1.12 and single 25-pound drum was $1.14 per pound. Market was quiet. Withdrawals were routine.

Penicillin — Market has become increasingly competitive as producers were moving out of the active consuming season. The high level of exports was said to have leveled out in recent weeks and outlet to the feed industry was seasonally depressed. Occasional lots were moving at listings under the posted price. Capacity was more than adequate for current demand. There were no changes in producer list prices at the close of the week.

Streptomycin—There were some indications of weakening of price in strep and dihydrostrep markets, although it was pointed out that the high level of streptomycin exports might prove a firming factor in the market. Producers were moving into an increasingly competitive season, it was said. Capacity was entirely adequate for trade requirements.

Vitamins—Overall market picture continued good according to report of major vitamin producers. Ascorbic acid and thiamin and derivatives were particularly active, it was said. Production of the latter was increased 58,057 pounds during 1957 over the previous year. Sources noted that price stability was being maintained after large scale reductions last year.

Botanicals

Crude drug makets were dull and listless. Extremely spotty demands were noted by dealers here. New crop Ipecac was expected within the next thirty days. There was still talk in the trade that the material was finding a more attractive market in Europe. Price had firmed up as stocks remained very tight. Colocynth pulp was firmly quoted at previously reported price levels.

Drug and Fine Chemicals Output: December

The following statistics relating to production of selected drugs, vitamins and fine chemicals, are compiled by the Tariff Commission. Production figures are given for December of the current year as well as for the comparable month one year ago. Where possible, aggregate figures for the two years are given. Figures relate on bulk material only.

		December 1957	*December 1956*	*Total 1957*	*Total 1956*
Acetylsalicylic Acid	lbs.	2,034,045	1,617,872	17,881,389	17,302,913
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	21,549,539	14,232,263	229,761,649	217,494,419
Penicillin salts	million units	38,933,323	34,898,080	559,588,124	451,266,650
Streptomycin	gms.	6,995,386	4,033,321	96,933,293	72,302,169
Sulfonamides	lbs.	259,071	263,315	3,588,796	3,105,827
Ascorbic Acid and Salts	lbs.	367,323	219,679	3,191,649	2,949,174
Niacin and Amide	lbs.	216,671	222,163	2,535,581	2,386,386
Thiamin and Derivatives	lbs.	22,138	15,231	290,951	232,894

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Material was scrace and trade sources pointed out that it has always been a case of "feast or famine" in this market. Quotations on Chinese cantharides were well maintained while Russian material was easier, according to dealers in the spot market. Demand in these markets continued very spotty and buying was limited to immediate need. Prices on balsams were steady and unchanged from previously quoted levels.

Balsams—Peru balsam was quoted ranging from $1.35 per pound to $1.75 while Tolu was $4.50 to $4.75. Listing on Copaiba was steady and unchanged at 60c. to 65c. per pound while Oregon was $3.75 to $4 per gallon and Canadian ranged from $32 to $35 per gallon. Stocks were adequate for consumer need. Withdrawals were steady at a low volume.

Cantharides—Chinese cantharides continued to list at $2 to $2.05 per pound while powder was $2.25 to $2.30. Russian cantharides was easier at $3 per pound while powder was well maintained at $3.50 per pound. Demand continued to be extremely spotty.

Colocynth Pulp—Material continued to be scarce and price was firmly quoted at 72c. per pound. Sources pointed out that the history of this market has always seemed to be one of feast or famine.

Ipecac Root—Price continued to firm up as new crop shipments in quantity have not been forthcoming. There was still talk in the trade to the effect that shipments were going to Europe where a better price was available. Dealers quoted price at $9.50 per pound on root and $10.50 per pound on powder. Stocks continued very tight.

Chemurgic Conference Set April 23 and 24 in Chicago

The Council for Agricultural & Chemurgic Research will hold its twenty-third annual chemurgic conference April 23 and 24 at the Congress hotel, Chicago. Theme of the meeting will be "Economics of Chemurgy."

The first day Dr. Karl D. Butler of Avco Manufacturing Company will discuss "Status of the Report of President's Commission and Its Economic Implications." Dr. Butler will describe progress made in implementing proposals and recommendations made in the report to congress from the commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products.

At the luncheon April 23 the chemurgists will hear from Brooks McCormick, executive vice-president of International Harvester Company.

Reports will be made at the afternoon session on chemurgic research and development being conducted in their laboratories by representatives of chemical companies.

Thursday, April 24, the council's research committee, headed by Dr. K. Starr Chester of Alton Box Board Company, will sit as a panel at the morning session. This committee will consider and discuss inquiries and problems of chemurgic character submitted by members of the council. These inquiries must be submitted in writing prior to April 15.

A chemurgic paper will be presented by Ervin L. Peterson, assistant secretary of Agriculture, at the luncheon April 24.

Asarco Refinery Now Using

—Continued from page 5

pounds. Capacity of the new multimillion dollar cake casting installation is in excess of 160 tons of copper per eight hour shift.

Particularly significant, Asarco points out, is the size of the copper cakes which are now being produced by the unique casting procedure. With the longer lengths now available to them, copper rolling mills will be able to roll more copper per hour, with a consequent gain in plant efficiency and reduction in operating costs.

Moreover, the metal cast by the new method, the company claims, is unusually sound and dense and has a surface uniformity which is ideal for rolling. These factors contribute to quality improvement of rolled copper sheet and strip.

The Asarco casting technic eliminates batch casting in costly, old-style individual metal molds by use of a small, "bottomless" water-cooled graphite mold.

Molten copper is poured continuously into the mold cavity, is cooled so rapidly that it solidifies as it passes through the mold, and emerges from the orifice as a smooth ,dense copper cake.

Merck Stock to Be Sold By George Merck Estate

The estate of the late George W. Merck, until his death in November, chairman of the board of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., will dispose of up to 225,000 shares of its common stock in the company.

According to a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission last week, the estate plans to sell the shares to provide funds for various of its cash requirements.

Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York investment house, will head an offering of the shares to the public by over fifty underwriters later this month.

Johnson Fills Research Post

Alfred F. Buckman, who started with S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wisc., as a development chemist in 1946, has been promoted to the newly-created position of research and development director of the company under Dr. J. Vernan Steinle, vice-president. He has served as development supervisor, chief control chemist, production control manager and assistant research and development director.

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Searle Pushes Research, Works With European Firm

G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, is in the midst of stepping up its already sizable research activities. The company reveals for the first time in its annual report that it has made arrangements with a European laboratory to implement its research program.

The idea of working with the foreign concern, Searle says, is to bolster its programs with new men, new ideas, "and hopefully, new products." This phase of Searle's program began to function in the last quarter of last year.

According to Searle president, John G. Searle, "Research expenditures in 1957 were much higher than in 1956, and we know on a percentage to sales basis they are among the highest in industry.

"Increases were due to salaries on our staff, new staff acquisitions and investments in foreign research, and also to increased clinical investigations of new compounds which we know will materialize into new products.

"Three new research products were marketed," Mr. Searle reports, "and introductory expenditures are heavy. We anticipate that the money so invested will come back by increased sales."

The company's 1957 sales increase resulted for the most part from the introduction of new products, the report said. "Zanchol," for certain disorders of the biliary tract, "Enovid," of unusual therapeutic value in the treatment of various menstrual disorders, and "Dartal," a tranquilizer which was introduced in December, all were brought out during the year.

Searle's introduction of "Dartal" marks its entrance into the field of psychochemical therapy.

Hercules Sets Up

—Continued from page 4

now exist at Kenvil, N. J., and production facilities for the smaller "Jet-Pak" units are under construction. The extensive Hercules research center laboratories at Wilmington, Del., will continue to investigate newer fuels for propulsion of rockets and missiles. Additional facilities to augment this program are under engineering study.

The company will use its more than eighteen years of experience and know-how in developing and producing rocket propellants since it made the first Bazooka rocket propellant for World War II. All rocket propellants fired by aircraft and other means by United States forces during World War II were produced by Hercules in government ordnance plants and its own plants.

Hercules propellant research scientists have in recent months developed improved solid propulsion units which are said to have resulted in important advances in thrust and power.

The formation of this new division will not affect the operation of government-owned facilities at Allegany Ballistics Laboratory and Radford, Va., but will extend the research, development, and production capabilities of Hercules to make them more readily available to all divisions of the Department of Defense and to civilian agencies. This program encompasses nonmilitary, industrial uses of chemical propulsion, as well as defense and space-exploration requirements.

Aromatics Facility

—Continued from page 3

matics in varying ratios as required by market conditions.

Ashland Oil's national account department, responsible for selling chemical intermediates, has announced that process designs, cost data and several pilot plant studies have been prepared for additional facilities to produce a variety of intermediates or feed stocks from aromatics, including cyclohexane, methyl cyclohexane, paraxylene, orthoxylene and maleic anhydride.

The opening of a sales and bulk plant at Buffalo and plans for a similar office in Pittsburgh, Pa., to serve customers in the general area of the new aromatics plant have been announced by R. J. Brown Company, a division of Ashland Oil & Refining Company and a pioneer in the field of solvent and chemical sales to industry. The sales and service facilities supplement existing Bronoco plants.

Orange Called Best

—Continued from page 5

with high percentage ratings were chrome yellow plus orange, 84 percent; orange lake, dinitraniline orange and basic zinc chromate, 85 percent. Burnt sienna rated 86 percent while hydrated chromium oxide, highest of the cool colors, rated 83 percent.

The survey is a continuing project, being carried out by the Southern Utilization Research and Development Division of the Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Canvas Products Association International.

U.S. Pharmacopeia to Hold Conference on Gonadotropins

The Pharmacopeia of the United States will hold an open conference on gonadotropins March 18 in the Pharmacopeia Building, New York, at 10 a. m.

The conference is being held to enable producers and distributors to exchange information and offer suggestions to the USP revision committee on standards of potency and purity and on the assay method of choice. Because of close similarities between chorionic and serum gonadotropin, the agenda will include problems on both.

The discussion will cover the respective advantages of the several assay procedures now in use for the gonadotropins with a view to making a selection for the USP monographs. The problem of establishing the needed USP reference standards will also be covered.

Allyl Alcohol Output

—Continued from page 3

alcohol as an intermediate in the production of acrolein.

Since it contains both a double bond and a primary hydroxyl group, allyl alcohol will react both as an olefin and as a primary alcohol. Reactions may occur at the unsaturated linkage or with the hydroxyl group.

As produced by Dow, allyl alcohol has a minimum assay of 98 percent.

Allyl alcohol is associated with the synthetic glycerine process. Dow started producing synthetic glycerine in 1955 and added synthetic glycerine USP in 1956. Another product associated with the glycerine process, allyl chloride, will be produced by Dow starting in June or July.

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Chemists' Club Will Hold Translation Service Forum

The New York Chemists' Club's library committee will sponsor a forum on developments in translation services, March 31 at the Chemists' Club.

The forum, to commence at 3:30 p. m., will include formal statements by leaders in the field clarifying their plans for the English translation of foreign technical literature. Particular emphasis will be placed on programs for Russian scientific periodicals.

Penick to Map MCA Agenda

S. B. Penick, jr., president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has been named program chairman for the eighty-sixth annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. The MCA parley, which will be held June 12 to 14 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., is expected to draw more than 700 chemical industry executives.

Thiocarbanidin Tests

—Continued from page 7

drugs in combination help prevent resistant microbes from developing in drug-treated TB patients.

Hospitalization of TB patients prevents the disease from spreading to others and causing new infections against which the TB drugs may be ineffective, Dr. Cummings said.

To check the extent of drug-resistant TB infection, laboratory screening tests were performed for nearly 2,000 patients admitted to the tuberculosis services of forty-nine VA hospitals between September, 1956, and August, 1957, he said.

Among these veterans, all previously untreated for TB, the number of new infections resistant to streptomycin, PAS, or isoniazid was about 3 percent, Dr. Cummings added.

He said this may be compared with 2.6 percent of infections found resistant to streptomycin in a study of comparable patients in VA hospitals in 1952.

Dr. Cummings said PAS and isoniazid were not included in the 1952 study because these drugs were not in as wide use for treatment of TB at that time.

Richlyn Laboratories Correction

In the February 24th OPD, an advertisement for Richlyn Laboratories, Philadelphia, incorrectly carried the firm's featured product of the month as "digitoxin." Instead, it should have read "digoxin 0.25 mg tablets available for immediate shipment." A corrected ad appears on page 67 of this issue.

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Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**George R. Ryan** has been made Abbott's director of packaging. **Howard Richards** has become manager of the package standards department, and **Dr. Robert W. Rivett** has been named manager of development laboratories.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**A. J. Perantoni,** with the advertising department of Cyanamid's organic chemicals division at Bound Brook, N. J., has joined the divisions' explosives department in Latrobe, Pa., in a new sales capacity.

Callery Chemical Company, Callery, Pa.—**Richard A. Wright, Clair E. Hildebrand, Frank R. Wengrzyn, Charles J. Lanigan** and **Jerado Mongiello** have been shifted from Callery's research and development division to its new Lawrence, Kan., division.

Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Dr. Paul P. Anthony** has joined Columbia-Southern's Barberton, Ohio, research laboratory as a senior research chemist.

Distillation Products Industries, a division of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.—**Dr. James G. Baxter** has been named associate director of research at DPI.

General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.—**Frank P. Florentine** has been appointed manager of the phenolics engineering unit of GE's chemical materials department at Pittsfield.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Lewis H. Conklin** has been made senior technical man at Goodrich's development center at Avon Lake, Ohio.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—**R. E. Dyer** has been made a special representative for Goodyear's chemical division, with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mearl Corporation, New York—**Elmer N. Hokanson,** formerly with the Arlington works of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has joined Mearl. He will be responsible for product application and development work.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Harrison F. Lyman, jr.,** has joined Monsanto's law department and will be located at the firm's plastics division in Springfield, Mass. **Robert C. Jackson** has been shifted from the inorganics sales department in St. Louis to New York. **L. W. Donnelly** has been promoted to engineering supervisor in Monsanto's plastics division plant at Texas City, Tex.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Maurice A. Christensen** has been named field representative for Olin's plant food division in the Chandler, Ariz., area.

Roche Laboratories, division of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.—**J. Frank Cadden** and **Charles R. Morris** have been named to the marketing research department of Roche Laboratories.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York—**John K. Marshall,** previously district manager in Cleveland, Ohio, is now Carbide's New York district manager. **Herbert K. Noren,** formerly manager in Cincinnati, Ohio, is the new Cleveland district manager. **Richard G. Metz,** previously district manager in Indianapolis, Ind., has replaced Mr. Noren in Cincinnati. **William Samson** is the new district manager for the Indianapolis district. **Richard P. Bannon** has been named assistant district manager for the Detroit, Mich., district, replacing Mr. Samson.

Van Ameringen - Haebler, Inc., New York—**Dr. J. H. Blumenthal** has joined van Ameringen-Haebler's research department as a group leader.

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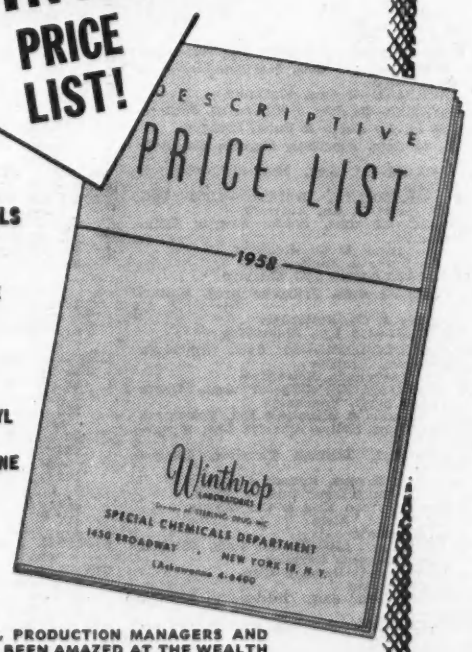

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—30 bbls, Peoples First National Pittsburg, Casablanca
13 chts, S B Penick & Co, Shimizu
40 bbls, Barcelona
ALOE—10 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Capetown
AMMONIUM ALGINATE—2 dms, Austenal Inc, Glasgow
ANGELICA SEED—36 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
ANILINE DYES—96 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
100 cs, American Dyewood Co, Havre
13 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
47 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
44 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—127 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
60 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
ANTIMONY OXIDE—134 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
760 cs, Sibenik
50 cs, Aniwerp
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
200 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
412 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
353 bgs, Port Sudan
ASAFETIDA—100 cs, Aden
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,302 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
700 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
1,200 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Capetown
1,600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
2,000 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
625 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
4,000 bgs, National City Bank, Durban
BARBASCO POWDER—374 bgs, Rubber Corp of America, Callao
BARIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Hamburg
BARIUM CHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS—200 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Antwerp
BAY OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Dominica
1 dm, Agriscent Corp, Dominica
1 dm, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Dominica
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Dominica
BEESWAX—94 blks, International Commodities Corp, Lisbon
40 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
62 bdls, Koster Keunen, Massawa
179 blks, J H Schroder, Djibouti
101 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Assab
95 bgs, Douala
187 bgs, Tampico
50 bgs, Havana
66 blks, Port Sudan
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BLANC FIXE—40 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Callao
BORNYL ACETATE—2 dms, Marseille
BRONZE POWDER—30 dms, J E Bernard, Bremen
BRUCINE—6 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
CAFFEINE—44 dms, American Express Co, Antwerp
CALCIUM OXIDE—21 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,360 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—12 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Yokohama
14 dms, Ungerer & Co, Keelung
2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
CANDELILLA WAX—626 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Rotterdam
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—30 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
4 bgs, Tic Chemicals, Rotterdam
CARBON FERRO-MANGANESE—67 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
50 tons, Minerals & Chemicals Ltd, Yokohama
CARDAMOM—10 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Mangalore
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, C A Sayous, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
1,600 bgs, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Hamburg
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—258 tons, Mitchell Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—152 bls, A G Dunn, Saigon
802 bls, Rotterdam
CETYL BROMIDE—6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—250 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLORINATED RUBBER—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON—90 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Grenada
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
125 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
25 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CINNAMON BARK OIL—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Galle
4 cs, Ungerer & Co, Galle
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Jacobson Vanden Berg, Hong Kong
CLAY—150 bgs, Marubish Trading Co, Liverpool
CLOVE—200 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Tamatave
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Tamatave
100 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
65 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tamatave
400 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVE OIL—23 dms, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
23 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
23 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
23 dms, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
8 dms, Givaudan Corp, Tamatave
24 dms, Dares Salaam
COALTAR DYES—39 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
127 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
28 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
COBALT SULFATE—34 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
COCHINEAL—34 bgs, Parker Wansley Trading Corp, Callao
COCONUT OIL 1,280 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
402 tons, Lever Bros, Manila
2 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
COCONUT OIL, HYDROGENATED—47 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
COCONUT SHELL CHARCOAL—500 bgs, Templer Hazelhurst Co, Colombo
CODLIVER OIL—15 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
COPAL GUM—69 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Surabaya
93 bgs, Wm H Scheel & Co, Manila
CORN STARCH—1,078 bgs, Rotterdam
m-CRESOL—13 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—26 tons, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—375 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Khorramshahr
400 bgs, W L Willner Co, Khorramshahr
1,000 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
300 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTCH—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Kobe
DAMMAR GUM—50 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
DEXTRIN—810 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
420 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
460 bgs, Rotterdam
DIVI DIVI—3,188 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Maracaibo
EARTH COLORS—1,100 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ELEMI GUM—80 cs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
136 cs, Meer Corp, Manila
EPHEDINE—1 dm, Gyma Lab, Antwerp
FENNEL SEED—93 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Bombay
84 bgs, Rijeka
FERRO-COLUMBIUM—2 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, London
FERROSILICON—28 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
FISHL [illegible] OIL—5 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—184,841 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
99,834 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, San Lorenzo
119,004 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Las Piedras
101,537 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Aruba
[illegible] bbls, Sohio Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
96,776 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
106,298 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
87,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
119,615 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
357,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
481,204 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
111,448 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
118,181 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
60,002 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
GELATIN—100 bgs, B Young & Co, Antwerp
25 bbls, Coignet Chemicals Co, Antwerp
32 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 bgs, B Young & Co, London
448 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
103 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Arles Co, Havre
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
134 bbls, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—3 dms, Lautier Fils, Tamatave
4 dms, Antoine Cairis & Co, Tamatave
GINGER—80 bgs, V Berg & Sons, Bombay
80 bgs, Plantation & Colonial Products, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, Cochin
GLUE STOCK—436 bgs, Karr Ellis Co, Liverpool
300 bls, A M Goldstein, La Guaria
1,336 bdls, H Elkan & Co, Antwerp
902 bls, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—900 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
250 bgs, Mundus Chemical Co, Tamatave
20 bgs, John E Potter Co, Tamatave
750 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
750 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hamburg
100 bgs, C Pettinos, Havre
GUAR GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
110 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
GYPSUM—300 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
340 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
HAARLEM OIL—5 cs, Trade Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—80 dms, Hamburg
HYDROQUINOLINE—10 cks, Hamburg
KARAYA GUM—572 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
123 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
63 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Marseille
KOLA NUTS—37 bgs, Kingston
LACTOSE—44 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—1 dm, Guaranty Trust Co, Vera Cruz
16 dms, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Chemical Bank, Vera Cruz
4 dms, Vera Cruz
LEMON PEEL—9 bls, Malaga
LICORICE ROOT—50 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Basrah
LIME OIL—2 cs, Walter Reinhardt, St Kitts
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
LITHARGE—196 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—2,203 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—27 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
672 bgs, Hanover Bank, Portimao
375 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
2,273 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
50 bgs, Meer Corp, Catania
402 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Lisbon
224 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Genoa
75 bbls, Hamburg
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—60 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
LYCOPODIUM—8 bbls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Hamburg
MACE—16 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Singapore
35 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
32 cs, A G Dunn, Singapore
42 cs, P H Petry, Singapore
24 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
MANGANESE ORE—1,120 bgs, National Carbon Co, London
MANGROVE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MARJORAM—106 bls, Marseille
MENTHOL—25 dms, Marseille
MERCURY—608 flks, Cadiz
2-METHYLNAPHTHALENE—7 dms, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—60 bgs, J W Beardsley Sons, Catania
142 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—1,333 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—250 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
MYRRH GUM—128 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
34 bgs, S Harman, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—3,571 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NICKEL FORMATE—500 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bremen
NIGER SEED—116 bgs, Massawa
NUTMEG—140 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
98 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
42 bgs, Vande Vries Trading Co, Singapore
17 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
112 bgs, Catz American Co, Colombo
70 bgs, P H Petry, Singapore
42 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
20 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
28 bgs, Rotterdam
OAKMOSS—30 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—50 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—67 bgs, Meer Corp, Massawa
65 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Massawa
200 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Aden
OLIVE OIL—102 dms, Caruso Products, Piraeus
494 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Piraeus
50 dms, Solar Food Products, Piraeus
286 dms, Gem Packing Corp, Piraeus
26 dms, A Baldanza Co, Piraeus
26 dms, Lionelli Packing Co, Piraeus
52 dms, B M Reeves Co, Piraeus
26 dms, D & A Sclafani, Piraeus
105 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Piraeus
103 dms, Schroeder Bros, Piraeus
50 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Sfax
25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
25 dms, A Baldanza Co, Palermo
50 dms, Muselino Lo Conte Co, Piraeus
50 dms, Saramelli & Co, Pireaus
15 dms, Keller Food Co, Marseille
OPIUM—255 chts, Calcutta
OPOPONAX GUM—80 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
ORANGE OIL—4 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—111 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Salvador
PAPAIN—20 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
17 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
39 hf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
56 cs, Colombo
5 cs, Tanga
57 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
20 bgs, H Schlicting, Alicante
115 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
500 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
25 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alicante
250 bgs, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—12 dms, Olson Importing Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—2,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
4,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,487 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
3,772 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, W M Stone, Hamburg
2,200 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,000 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
PEATMOSS—1,435 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
6,050 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—509 bgs, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Djakarta
1,200 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Djakarta
70 bgs, Max Van Pels, Singapore
350 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
1,520 bgs, Alleppey
70 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—112 bgs, Louis Furth, Kobe
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Yokohama
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Kingston
240 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
200 bgs, National City Bank, Kobe
100 bgs, Yokohama
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—157 dms, Calabrian Co, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—95,108 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
102,261 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
195,902 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
PETROLEUM COKE—2,200 bgs, Union Carbide International, Liverpool
a-PICOLINE—50 dms, Trans World Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
POLYVINYL ACETATE EMULSION—50 bbls, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
725 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—35 kgs, A Gusmer, Liverpool
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE—50 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—50 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
100 dms, Mombasa
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—400 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Rijeka
20 bls, Chemical Insecticide Corp, Rijeka
PYRIDINE—8 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
28 dms, Rotterdam
28 dms, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—546 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
150 bgs, Glasgow
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED—500 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
220 bgs, Hinton & Co, Rotterdam
SABADILLA SEED—300 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, La Guaria
100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, La Guaria
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—109 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Singapore
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
1,650 bgs, Calcutta
SELENIUM POWDER—16 cs, Montanore Inc, Kobe
SESAME SEED, HULLED—40 bgs, Louis Furth, Beirut
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
50 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta
27 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
30 bgs, Calcutta
SILVER NITRATE—5 cs, Vera Cruz
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM BROMIDE—4 dms, Byron Chemical Co, London
SODIUM CASEINATE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM CHLORITE—150 dms, Hamburg
100 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—520 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM HYDROXYCINNAMATE—33 dms, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE—331 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—4,667 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Kobe
667 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Nagoya
1,000 bgs, Santander
SPERM OIL—250 tons, Scandinavian Oil Co, Bergen
442 tons, Arista Oil Products Co, Glasgow
142 tons, Pisco
STARCH—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
SUMAC EXTRACT—25 cks, Glasgow
TALC—7,330 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—800 bgs, Marseille
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
600 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Penang
901 bgs, Gesimar & Co, Bangkok
4,480 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kohsichang
4,410 bgs, Lome
TARTARIC ACID—200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
80 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
THYME—45 bls, Marseille
THYME OIL—6 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
TRAGACANTH GUM—63 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—76 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—410 dms, Berns & Koppstein, Buenos Aires
UREA, SYNTHETIC—4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—194 cs, Gillespie & Co, Antalaha
44 cs, George Lueders & Co, Antalaha
184 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
23 cs, F Huber & Co, Antalaha
68 cs, L A Champon & Co, Antalaha
23 cs, F Huber & Co, Tamatave
142 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
49 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
22 cs, J H Schroder, Antalaha
33 cs, Tamatave
VANILLA POWDER—38 cs, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
WATTLE BARK—1,095 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
2,714 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,095 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
548 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
2,134 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
WAX—250 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
WHITING—896 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
4 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
4 dms, American Lanolin Corp, Genoa
26 dms, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama
47 dms, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Kobe
WOOL WAX—40 cs, Traders Service Corp, Liverpool
ZINC CHLORIDE—21 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

Los Angeles

CASEIN—240 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
CASSIA—167 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Saigon
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
500 tons, American Trust Co, Iloilo
435 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
934 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
502 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Manila

COPRA CAKE—8,960 bgs, Snow & Co, Zamboanga
3,060 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
10,080 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
2,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
CUBE POWDER—246 bgs, Callao
GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,869 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LIVERMEAL—560 bgs, H V Nootbaar & Co, Wellington
MANGROVE BARK—1,000 bgs, X L Lab, Cristobal
MOLASSES—2,573 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—150 dms, Ajinomto Co, Yokohama
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Citizens National Bank, Bremen
600 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Amsterdam
1,000 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Amsterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern & Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
2,344 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,360 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
ANTIMONY—40 cks, Trotter Co, Manchester
ANTIMONY REGULUS—402 cs, Rijeka
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,120 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
480 bgs, Gibbs Co, Lourenco Marques
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—804 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
BLANC FIXE—1,200 bgs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—1,087 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
CASTOR OIL—150 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHINA CLAY—4,590 tons, Fowey
FERRO-MANGANESE—134 dms, D C Andrews, Kobe
FLUORSPAR—2,600 tons, General Chemical Co, Aviles
1,400 tons, Aviles
GRAPHITE—400 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,975 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
11,646 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
LAUREL WAX—22 bgs, Buenaventura
MOLASSES—8,222 tons, South Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Port Luous
1,208,128 gals, Neuvitas
PEPPER, BLACK—200 bgs, Alleppey
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—202,708 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
177,104 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
99,839 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
110,605 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
109,353 bbls, Gabriel Oil Co, Sidon
PHENOLIC RESIN—19 cs, Davies Turner Co, London
SODIUM BICARBONATE—498 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok
VANILLA BEANS—45 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz
469 cs, Tamatave
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, London
2,200 bgs, Antwerp

San Francisco

ALUMINOUS OXIDE—130 kgs, Ceraplast Inc, Manchester
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—220 bgs, E B Browning Co, Amsterdam
200 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,320 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fremantle
BLEACHING POWDER—175 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
BRONZE POWDER—20 dms, Wedeman & Godnecht, Glasgow
CALCIUM CHLORIDE—1,000 bgs, Bank of California, Bremen
CASSIA—258 bls, Rotterdam
CHARCOAL—800 bgs, Glasgow
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
GLUE—40 bgs, B Young & Co, Manchester
GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,145 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
SODIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—357 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
SODIUM p-AMINOSALICYLATE—40 dms, States Mercantile Corp, Amsterdam
30 dms, Pameo Inc, Kobe
SODIUM PERBORATE—25 dms, Mattoon & Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, D M Hicks, Rotterdam
50 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

Mobay Appoints Three

Mobay Chemical Company, New York, has appointed three members to its board of directors. The new men are: Dr. A. M. Gemassmer, vice-president and technical director of Mobay; James D. Mahoney, general sales manager, and William W. Schneider, vice-president for finance and general counsel of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

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Nickel Export Rules Eased; Domestic Picture Is Better

Export limitations on certain nickel and nickel-bearing scrap materials have been eased by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce because of an improved domestic supply situation.

Effective immediately, exports of nickel scrap containing 95 percent or more nickel will be considered for approval if the application is supported by evidence that the scrap is unsalable in the domestic market. All other nickel-bearing scrap materials containing less than 95 percent nickel, including copper-nickel alloy scrap, continue under open-end export licensing.

A first quarter supplemental quota of 200,000 pounds has also been established for exports of pure nickel powder, cast and rolled nickel anodes and nickel and nickel alloy shot. This is in addition to the 250,000 pounds previously announced for the first quarter of 1958. For the second quarter an export quota of 450,000 pounds has been set for these commodities. Applications for export licenses against this quota may be filed between April 1 and May 1 with the bureau.

Oronite Export Unit

—*Continued from page 4*

additives; para-xylene; phenol; acetone; isophthalic, polybutenes and gas odorants.

The company's principal foreign markets are Latin America, western Europe and Japan.

California Chemical International will have marketing responsibility in all foreign countries except Canada, which will continue to be served directly by Oronite. It will also take over the operation of Oronite's leasing bulk terminals in foreign areas.

"The new company will replace Oronite's export division," Mr. Hughes said, "but will be organized on a much broader basis. Most of the personnel, of course, will come from Oronite."

In addition to Mr. Hughes, California Chemical International's officers will include vice-presidents, J. V. Powell and G. G. Neher; vicepresident and secretary, G. M. Foster, and treasurer, H. C. Judd. Mr. Foster and Mr. Judd are secretary and treasurer, respectively, of Standard Oil Company of California.

Mr. Powell, formerly European representative for Oronite, will direct the new company's marketing activities in Europe, Africa and the Near East and will be headquartered in Geneva. Mr. Neher, who will be in charge of the business offices in Panama City, was formerly a foreign marketing specialist for Oronite in San Francisco.

California Chemical International's marketing activities in Latin America and Asia will be coordinated by G. M. Marino, who will be headquartered in San Francisco. He will be assisted by M. P. Youker.

Named to the board of directors of the new company are Mr. Hughes, P. L. Fahrney, A. W. Mohr, G. L. Parkhurst and Fred Powell. All are officers of Standard Oil of California or its susidiary companies.

Frontier Adds HCl

—*Continued from page 7*

enter into the manufacture of HCl were, according to Mr. Sowers, the availability of an adequate supply of hydrogen chloride from Frontier's present operations, long experience in the liquefaction and packaging of other gaseous products, and specialized transportation equipment for providing rapid economical deliveries.

The product is used in the manufacture of alkyl chlorides, vinyl chlorides, camphor, rubber hydrochloride and related products, alkylated detergents, certain drugs, in isomerization units of oil refineries, cotton delinting and certain metallic chlorinations.

Frontier's expansion has provided production technics to increase efficiency and quality of HCl, Mr. Sowers said. Taking a hydrogen chloride stream from the organics plant, the gas is staged through the processes of purification, drying and liquefaction. The plant produces HCl of specified 99.5 percent concentration.

Quantities of the chemical will be made available in seamless steel cylinders of fifty-seven pounds, 600 pounds, and in bulked tubed trailers with a 12,000 pound capacity.

Zonolite President Named

Zonolite Company, Chicago, has elected J. A. Kelley president. Mr. Kelley succeeds J. B. Myers, who has resigned. Mr. Myers will continue his association with the company as a consultant.

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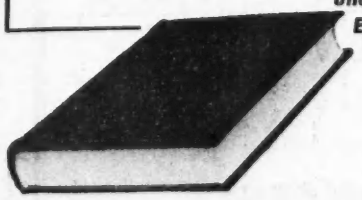

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Moderate improvement was noted in the demand for textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers entered the market and absorbed fair sized volume to replenish low inventories. While business was better, bulk of purchases was for actual requirements, according to trade sources. Prices were without change and quite steady for the entire list.

Wool production in the United States in 1957 totaled 268,966,000 pounds compared with 279,069,000 pounds in 1956 according to the Department of Agriculture, a decline of 4 percent. The output in 1957 included 235,366,000 pounds of shorn wool and 33,600,000 pounds of pulled wool. The increase in sheep herds was credited to federal subsidy. The annual census totaled 27.4 million head on farms January 1 against 26.5 million a year ago. The government guarantees wool growers an incentive payment of 62 cents per pound.

The farm value of shorn wool last year was estimated at $128,052,000 at an average of 54.4 cents a pound compared with $105,544,000 and 44.2 cents a pound in 1956.

Rayon and acetate production in the 10 major producing countries of the Free World in 1957 which together accounted for over three-quarters of world output in 1956, is estimated at 4,080 million pounds, an increase of 3 percent over the 3,981 million pounds in 1956, it was reported by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, London.

The proportion of output accounted for by rayon filament yarn and staple, however, remained unchanged from 1956 at 44 and 56 percent, respectively, according to the committee.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 8, 1957
102.79	102.79	120.78	106.70

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in December, 1957, totaled 9,276 tons, compared with 8,693 tons (revised) in November and 9,784 tons, December, 1956. Stocks at producing plants in December amounted to 6,890 tons in December and 7,215 tons in November. Market remained unchanged and steady. Business was reported spotty, chiefly for prompt needs.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Demand was moderate for actual requirements. Prices were well held at current levels.

Sodium Acetate—Consuming inquiry continued restricted to actual needs. Trading was spotty.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business lacked snap and was confined to prompt delivery. Prices remained unchanged and well held. Production in December, 1957, amounted to 1,975 tons, against 1,978 tons in November and 7,837 tons, December, 1956. Stocks at producers plants totaled 1,588 tons in December and 1,549 tons in November.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Moderate improvement was noted in demand. Consumers continued to take fair sized quantities for actual needs. Flake was steady at $1.19 to $1.21 per pound and powder at $1.23 to $1.25, spot, according to seller. Light stocks of technical were maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Liquid egg production during January, 1958, totaled 29,208,000 pounds. This was 19 percent above the production in January, 1957, and 32 percent above the 1952-56 average for the month. The quantities used for immediate consumption and drying were smaller than in January last year but the quantity used for freezing was larger. Egg solids production during January totaled 1,695,000 pounds, compared with 2,249,000 pounds in January last year and the 1952-56 average of 1,158,000 pounds. January production consisted of 603,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 490,000 opunds of albumen solids, and 602,000 opunds of volk solids. Production in January, 1957, consisted of 685,000 pounds of whole egg solids, 616,000 pounds of albumen solids, and 048,000 pounds of yolk solids.

Frozen egg production during January, 1958, totaled 21,295,000 pounds, compared with 14,114,000 pounds in January, 1957, and the 1952-56 average of 16,478,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks decreased 11 million pounds during January compared with 12 million pounds in January, 1957, and the 1952-56 average decrease of 13 million pounds.

Corn Dextrin — Trading was moderate and confined to prompt needs. All grades were quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $9.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; dark canary, $9.24; light light canary $9.14 and white, $8.98, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Consumers' interest continued restricted to immediate needs. Prices were unchanged and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.50, New York basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply was reduced 1,619,000 bushels to 90,592,000 bushels for the week ended February 28, compared with 82,532,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Potash Starch—This market was steady at prevailing quotations, reflecting the high cost of potatoes. Consuming demand was fairly active for less carlots for immediate needs. Prices remained steady reflecting the strength of potatoes. Stocks on spot were moved on the basis of 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, ex-warehouse, depending upon quantity. While carlot business was slow, grinders maintained 6¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine for prompt and later shipment, less ¼c. for delivery below the Mason Dixon line. Idaho starch also was unchanged at 6.35c. carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for shipment to the eastern points.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming interest in replacements from Siam was reported limited. Primary market remained steady and unchanged. Medium was quoted at 5.6c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and grade A at 5.9c., same basis. Offers of Brazilian flour continued scarce and market was inactive and nominal.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Replacements were unchanged at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment. Consumer interest was reported fair.

Mangrove Bark—Business lagged. Offers for shipment were available at former levels. African bark was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Colombian was nominal at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Myrobalans—Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for immediate shipment. Offers were maintained at former levels. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — This market was without change. Shipments were maintained at current levels. Buying interest continued spotty and confined to nearby shipment. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Valonia—Buying interest for replacements lagged. Prices were without change and more or less nominal. Beards were quoted at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $66 to $67 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound, same basis.

Wattle—Tanners showed moderate interest in replacements with trading limited to actual needs. Shipments were well held at former levels. Fair average was quoted at $78.50 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $73, same basis. East Africa extract, 60 percent, unchanged at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South African extract at 8.4c. per pound same basis.

Essential Oils, Aromatics

There were few changes in the essential oils market last week. Orange oil continued to dominate the scene. Floridian and Californian grades were extremely firm. The Californian market is in bad straits because more orange trees are being done away with than new ones planted. Another area of Californian orange oil felt a price rise last week. Californian sweet distilled material rose perceptively. Another citrus oil to advance was grapefruit oil. Apricot kernel oil was seen to be easing on spot last week. Recently lemongrass fell. Last week prices were low, but the declining pattern seemed to have been halted. The patchouli oil market showed little movement last week. There is a good deal of last year's stock on hand, it was noted. On the aromatic chemicals picture, geraniol was reported to be soft. There is a quantity of stock on spot, and the demand is not very good. Seasonal demand should cause some action in the two markets soon, but at the moment the market is quiet and steady.

The Indonesian situation continued to affect the seeds and spices market last week. Only nominal prices were being quoted for Batavia and Korintje grades because shipments were not leaving Padang due to a blockade enforced by the Indonesian Government. The scarcity of Batavia grades will be more apparent come the middle of the year, sources said. Notwithstanding the Indonesian troubles, spot listings of black pepper softened last week. Stock has been moving between Jakarta and Singapore thus causing pressure to sell on holders there. It was noted that stock stored in Singapore in December at the onset of the Indonesian strife has been distributed. Last week to cover market demand, Jakarta supplies were being distributed. The size of this stock is not known, and the situation may change. White pepper prices also declined. Shipment levels remained the same, and supplies at source and on spot were said to be light. According to the Foreign Agricultural Service, a large amount of Indian pepper has been sold to Russia. It was noted that usually United States imports of Indian pepper totaled about 2,000 tons a season. This season, however, only 200 tons were imported.

According to a monthly London report of the essential oil market, the market has been slack lately due to the prevailing "hand to mouth" buying policy. The citronella market was soft, and large stocks were being held in Formosa. Eucalyptus oil was reported to have eased somewhat, and the demand was fair last month. Bourbon geranium oil maintained steady prices, but the stocks on hand are not large. The demand for lavender oil and lavandin has not been favorable, and listings weakened further. Lemon oil continued a steady price pattern; there has been a large demand for fruit, juice, and oil. Russia was said to have purchased a large quantity of the oil, all of which helps to keep the market steady. Lemongrass prices appeared to be easing last month. India seems to be pushing 80% oil in preference to 75% quality. Mandarin supplies are reported to be sufficient, but prices still have firmed. Palmarosa oil worked its way lower last month, the demand being poor. The mint oils were softer continuing the trend of substantial stocks and little off-stake by the trade. East Indian sandalwood oil was also cheaper, with some parcels of Australian oil being offered.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Batavia "A," 8½c. per lb.
"B," 9½c. per lb.
"C," 10½c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 7c. per lb.
"B," 8c. per lb.
"C," 8c. per lb.
Cloves, Madagascar, 3c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 20c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Apricot kernel, 5c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Dill seed, Indian natural, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaican No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian split, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, 1½c. per lb.
Lampong black, 2½c. per lb.
Muntok white, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 8, 1957
145.75	145.68	145.68	145.37

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Apricot—According to a producer, the market was considered to be softer last week. All materials coming out of the West Indies appeared to be easing. Current prices of apricot kernel oil were listed at a range of 85c. to $1.10 per pound.

Bergamot—No shifts in price were reported last week, sources said. Prices were steady and firm on spot, and the supply is adequate. Current quotations were listed at a range of $12.75 to $13 per pound. A quota system devised by the Italian Consortium to prevent speculation on the new crop has not caused any price changes, but will probably affect spot listings in the future.

Bois de Rose—Spot prices continued soft last week, dealers and importers here reported. The present pattern is not expected to change in the immediate future. Current spot listings hold a range of $3 to $3.40 per pound for Brazilian grade bois de rose, and Peruvian quality material is quoted at $2.15 to $2.40 per pound. The weak market is a result of surplus material on spot and at source, it was reported.

Grapefruit — As in most of the citrus markets, the grapefruit oil market was hard hit by the series of frost too in Florida. The oil was in a strong supply position last week, sources reported. Prices ranged from $1.95 to $2.50 per pound.

Lemongrass—Listings remained low last week, sources said. Recently, lemongrass prices followed a downward trend, but for the moment this trend seems to have been checked. The price range was reported to be $1.15 to $1.65 per pound.

Orange — Floridian and Californian orange oil retained strong positions last week. Quotations for limited amounts of Floridian orange oil are maintained at a range of $1 to $1.75 per pound. This is practically double of what the price was two months ago. Some dealers were listing inside prices as high as $1.50. Californian orange oil felt a rise in price recently and was priced at $1.30 to $1.75 per pound. Californian market has been affected by trees being cut down at a faster rate than new ones planted. Another area of Californian material stiffened last week. Sweet distilled Californian orange oil strengthened 20c. on spot to a listing of 90c. per pound.

Patchouli—This market was rather listless last week, and the low price pattern of late persisted. Last year dealers stocked up on patchouli oil thinking there would be a shortage. This did not occur, however, and dealers are caught with amounts of the oil on spot. The current price range of patchouli was $5 to $5.25 per pound last week.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ambergris—Import data compiled by the Census Bureau for the month of December, 1957, reported that the net quantity of ambergris imported by the United States totalled twenty-two pounds at a value of $2,638.

Civet—No shifts in prices were reported for civet last week. Natural grade civet listings ranged from $8.50 to $15 while artificial quality continued spot listings of $13.745 to $15 per pound.

Geraniol—Prices were reported to be soft last week. Stock has been piling up, and the demand is light. Current prices of geraniol extra were quoted at $2.70 to $3 per pound, and the standard grade at $2.40 to $2.70.

Geranium—A source commented that the geranium market is in a strong position. Spot listings of Bourbon oil were priced at a range of $15.50 to $16 per pound. Algerian geranium oil was priced at $14.50 to $16. A dealer said there was a possibility that prices would decline in a couple of weeks.

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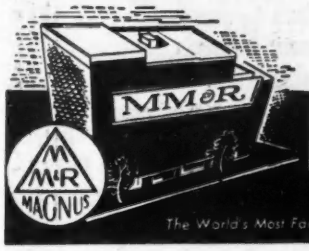

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Essential Oils

According to a report on the geranium crop in Kenya, there are two harvests of geranium a year in the White Highlands, one which lasts from June to July, the other from November to December. Average yield of geranium oil is ¾ pounds per 1,000 pounds of plant material, and oil yield per acre is ten pounds a year. Total output of geranium oil in Kenya amounts to about one ton a year.

Heliotropin—Prices of the material stood steady on spot last week, it was reported. The present listings were quoted at a range of $2.65 to $3 per pound.

As reported by the Census Bureau in the month of December, 1957, imports of heliotropin amounted to 3,587 pounds valued at $20,125.

Isoeugenol—Stocks of the material are not plentiful, a producer commented, and prices remain very firm. Listings held a range last week of $3.55 to $3.75 per pound. If isoeugenol is not readily available there is a long wait until a supply will be ready for the market. The material is processed for six weeks to a month and a half after which time it must age for two months making it six months until the isoeugenol is accessible.

Vanillin—According to data compiled by the Census Bureau, in December, 1957, a net quantity of 8,000 pounds of vanillin were imported by the United States. The value of this quantity was $23,364.

Seeds and Spices

Caraway Seed—Dutch quality caraway seed retained the same listing last week while Polish material fell ¼c. per pound. The Dutch caraway seed price was 9c. per pound, and Polish quality fell to a price of 8½c., it was reported.

Cassia—Prices continued to be nominal and continued to rise last week, sources said. Shipments were at a standstill as Padang is blockaded by the Indonesian Government. Korintje grades quickly followed the trend of Batavia cassia, and prices rose. Batavia categories "A," "B," and "C" advanced 8½c., 9½c., and 10c. per pound, respectively. Batavia "A" and "B" grades were listed at 40c. per pound, and "C" at 39c. The real scarcity of Batavia grades will probably be felt in the middle of the year, it was reported. Korintje "A" cassia strengthened 7c. to a listing of 40c. per pound; "B" and "C" grades rose 8c. with "B" priced at 40c. and "C" at 39c.

Ginger—Cochin ginger reached a firmer level last week, it was reported. Jamaican and Nigerian splits, however, fell to a lower level. Spot price of cochin quality ginger was quoted at 14c. per pound, an increase of ½c. Jamaican ginger, number 3, fell 1c. to a listing of 62c., and Nigerian splits softened ½c. to 16½c. per pound.

Mace — Prices of mace fluctuated last week, a source said. Siauw number one prime quality mace fell 60c. to a listing of $2.50 per pound. Other qualities strengthened, however. Siauw number two whole mace rose 5c. per pound to a spot listing of $220, and Siauw number two siftings advanced 10c. from a listing of $2.05 to $2.15.

Pepper—Despite the instability in Indonesia, prices declined last week. Large offerings of Lampong black pepper from Singapore brought this about. It was reported that stock is finding its way from Jakarta to Singapore, therefore causing pressure to sell on holders there. This condition cannot last long. The September-November shipment of Lampong pepper is behind us. In December when the Indonesian troubles began, quantities were transmitted to Singapore. Early last month it was noted that these supplies had been distributed to consumers throughout the world. The demand that occurred last week began with the liquidation of stocks held in Jakarta. These supplies could be small, and thus the pattern could change in the future. Lampong black pepper softened 2¼c. last week to a new listing of 23¾c. per pound. Malabar black pepper fell 1½c. to a listing of 24c.

Business being slow, white pepper prices eased. However, the supply situation did not seem to be the reason. Spot and afloat stocks were light, and shipment levels were the same. Muntok white pepper price fell ¼c. to 34c. per pound.

India's Cashew and Pepper Export Promotion Council announced on January 21, 1958, that 1,200 tons of Indian pepper have been sold to Soviet Russia for immediate shipment, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

United States imports normally run 1,500 to 2,000 tons per season but are reported to have been only 200 tons this season (October-December.)

Cortisone Output Speeded In New Process at Syntex

Discovery of a new and unique process to speed production of cortisone and other cortical hormones has been reported by Dr. Howard J. Ringold, director of chemical research for Syntex, Mexico City, and Dr. Gilbert Stork, professor of chemistry at Columbia University, New York, and a Syntex research consultant.

In a communication appearing in the January 5 issue of the *Journal* of the American Chemical Society, Drs. Ringold and Stork reported on a process for the introduction of a 21-hydroxyl group into compounds containing a delta 4-3-keto system (a, b-unsaturated ketones).

The 21-hydroxyl group is an integral part of all the aderno-cortical hormones used in the modern treatment of various disorders such as arthritis, skin allergies and certain eye disorders. The best known of this group of hormones are prednisone, prednisolone, cortisone and hydrocortisone.

This new, process replaces a long and complicated procedure and will result in a more plentiful supply of these cortical hormones that are in such great demand.

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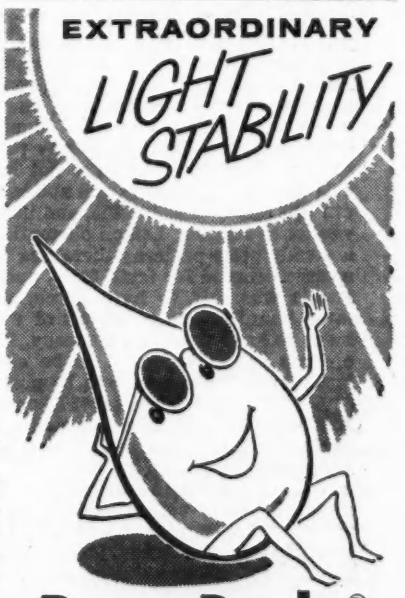

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Petroleum Derivatives

Some sources suggested last week that present promise of better weather conditions should prompt seasonal demand upswing in some areas of the market. Gasoline sales, badly mauled by the cold weather and price squabble prevailing in some quarters, were said to be down and as a result, further softened the already weak position of some of the solvents used in its manufacture. Aromatic solvent producers, suffering from the cut-backs in automobile production, put their money on developments in paint sales during the pending seasonal period. However, cheaper replacements have already made inroads into this sector of the aromatic chemical market. With the present tight money situation prevailing, it would appear self evident that these cheaper materials would cut deeper into the market.

LPG's continued to taper off into their post seasonal period. Demand slackened considerably with the weather shift and though no price reductions are reported pending, the consensus appears that the sales peak is past.

The waxes, and particularly microcrystalline continued to show in a good light. This remains the singular bright spot in the petroleum derivatives market.

A number of major gasoline producers and dealers moved in an effort to stem the effects of the gasoline war. This of course, would better somewhat the position of solvents used in gasoline. One major dealer announced revition of its wholesale gasoline prices in a large part of the eastern seaboard. Most of the revisions were increase. The bigggest increases were in those areas where gasoline price wars had severely depressed prices. In general, the producer said, the increases of the wholesale gasoline prices represented a withdrawal of many previous price cuts which were made under price war circumstances.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(1926=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 8, 1957
106.73	106.73	106.74	105.71

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Producers here last week reported that market conditions remained glued to previously held levels. The further softening of the European market—due to development in European production facilities and capacity as well as to the present economic decline—has made for a common plateau for nearly all of the market. Standing as it does now, with little if any demand beyond the contractual commitments, the feeling is that further price softening would be fruitless, i.e., there would be no further return in sales and the loss would be incurred by the producer alone. As it is, material being sold at present price levels, at least offers the producer a return for his output. Hope is held in some quarters that the spring will bring a turn of some sort in the present trend; however, this is not a universally held concept. One source said that the earliest hope for succor from present conditions stands about the first of the year or during the first quarter of next year.

Aromatic Solvents — Curtailed automobile sales continue to plague this market last week, producers here said. Little hope for respite in this direction is anticipated soon, keyed as it is to the general economic picture. The general attitude is that a turn for the better might begin sometime toward the end of the year or during the first quarter of next year. On the other hand, the seasonal period for the paint market is opening and some sales are moving in this direction. However, even here, the spectre of cheaper replacements for aromatic solvents, holds sway and inroads are expected to limit sales in this area.

Toluene — Diminished gasoline sales during the recent cold spell, coupled with the gasoline war prevailing in a number of areas, has further curtailed the sales of toluene. Some sources claimed that in the light of the gasoline price decline, toluene was being excluded in some instances from the manufacture of gasoline. In the light of the present economic situation, there is little hope that the sales picture will brighten soon. However, producers noted the warm weather sales market approaching may offer some temporary respite. Also, dealers and gasoline producers are making efforts to realign the price situation to a more rational level.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 22 totaled 284,966,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 284,759,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 207,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,915,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,708,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Butane — Total butane production during the first half of February, according to the American Petroleum Institute's semi-monthly report, amounted to 61,562,000 gallons as compared with the last half of January tally of 61,656,000 gallons and the figure for the first half of February, 1957 of 68,016,000 gallons. Inventories of butane on February 15 were computed at 154,653,000 gallons as compared with the 147,390,000 gallons on hand on January 31 and the 157,020,000 gallons in inventory on February 15 a year ago.

Propane—The American Petroleum Institute's semi-monthly report on production for propane had output for February 1-15 at 130,581,000 gallons as compared with the January 16-31 production figure of 153,995,000 gallons and the February 1-15 computation of 131,890,000 gallons. Inventories of LPG at plants, terminals and undergroup, was tallied at 179,913,000 gallons on February 15; 253,031,000 gallons on January 31 as compared with the figure for February 15 of the year previous of 220,844,000 gallons.

Waxes, Mineral

Microcrystalline — Conditions in this market continued good last week and showed promise of even bettering themselves. This latter, of course, is a reflection of the seasonal sales period that is at present beginning to awaken. Sources here said that conditions throughout were exceptionally healthy, though not so much so that they might prompt price hikes. In view of the present economic decline, there seems little hope that this view will change, even during the height of the seasonal period. Another factor involved here is that this market, which in the past was much stronger seasonally, has now come to diffuse its sales period throughout the year, thus giving it a stability throughout lacking in many of the related markets. A contributing condition to this has been developments in the foreign market as well as the constant growth in the domestic scene.

Miscellaneous

Current reports of the industry for the week ended February 21 indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,808,000 barrels, a decrease of 44,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,506,000 barrels were 14,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 289,000 barrels below the week ended February 22. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 844,000 barrels daily, compared with 931,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending February 21, crude oil production averaged 6,840,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,475,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 902,000 barrels daily.

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Coatings Materials

Sales of prime pigments are improving as paint makers move back into the market to replenish stocks for the forthcoming production season. On the price front the tone of coatings materials continues generally steady and there are apt to be only few or no changes at all for the second quarter. Alkali blue is reported stable at recently reduced levels. Two weeks ago producers posted reductions of 2 cents per pound in powder and 1 cent in the toner. The former became $2.38 per pound and the latter $1.35. The move, which became general in the trade, was attributed to market and cost factors.

From the shellac market it is reported that dealers and consumers are operating hand to mouth because of the imminence of new crop material at the Calcutta market. Prices are apt to hold steady until reports on the crop are available. If the crop is approximately normal, prices will be unaffected. Orange grades are selling here in improved but still relatively light volume at 39 cents to 41 cents per pound for lemon No. 1, 37 cents for No. 2, 34 cents to 35 cents for superfine and 34 cents nominally for TN. Bleached grades in bags are quoted at 48 cents for bonedry and 58 cents for refined.

Like some other fine chemicals, citrates have been totally untouched by the current downturn in economic activity. A producer has pointed out that the end uses of citrates—hospital equipment and packaging materials for staple food products—render the materials virtually recession proof. The price tone is steady, as it has been for a couple of years, and supply is well geared to the level of demand.

Output of zinc oxide declined 5 percent to 12,300 tons in November, the Bureau of Mines reports. A recent Tariff Commission report noted that synthetic resins sales showed a general decline in December, partly seasonal and partly a reflection of falling production in consuming outlets such as the automobile industry. The February report by the Department of Agriculture on gum naval stores production indicated a higher price average but lower sales volume for rosin. Details from these three reports may be found below.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 8, 1957
101.48	101.48	101.48	100.79

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Alkali Blue—Producers recently posted reductions of 2c. per pound in powder and 1c. in the toner. The former became $2.38 per pound and the latter $1.35. Earlier, the powder had been marked down 1c. from a January 1 level of $2.41. The changes were attributed to cost and market factors.

Carbon Black—Quotations of this pigment are rated steady at the advanced levels posted last year. High color pigment lists at 72c. per pound works, and 79c. ex-warehouse, less than carlots. The largest volume medium-shade is quoted at 13½c. per pound in both uncompressed and bead form.

Chrome Colors—Chrome color output in December was sharply off from the level of a year earlier—3,079 short tons as against 4,516. The November, 1957, total was reported at 3,711 tons. Stocks on December 31 amounted to 5,984 tons as compared with 5,737 on November 30.

The following figures show December production of individual chrome colors with the previous month's totals given in parentheses:—Chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue), 310 short tons (345); chrome oxide green, 432 (445); chrome yellow and orange, 1,320 (1,794); molybdate chrome orange, 480 (582); zinc yellow (zinc chromate), 537 (545).

Earth Colors—Business volume in the natural grades is reported to be running a bit below expectation, but the tone of the market is steady. In some quarters it is believed that the sales pace during the current month will provide the key to how well the market is going to do during the balance of the season.

As reported in a recent publication, 1,531,512 pounds of synthetic iron oxides were imported in October, consisting of 224,000 pounds from Canada, 369,100 from England, and 938,412 from West Germany. In the same month, imports of natural iron oxide totaled 713,459 pounds, including 679,859 pounds from Spain.

Lead Pigments—Paint makers are reported to be moving back into the market to replenish stocks for the Spring production season, which is just around the corner.

The basic metal market continues soft but oxide is rated steady enough at 15¼c. per pound for 95 percent red lead, carlots; 15.45c. for 97 percent, same basis; and 15.60c. for 98 percent, same basis. Litharge lists at 14¾c. per pound, carlots. All grades are 1c. per pound higher in smaller shipments. Supply is sufficient to meet all consuming requirements.

Zinc Pigments—According to the Bureau of Mines, output of zinc oxide declined 5 percent in November to 12,300 tons. This included 11,600 tons of lead-free material, a gain of 4 percent over the previous month. The total of 700 tons of leaded oxide produced was sharply lower than the previous month's 1,800 tons, the Bureau noted. For 1957 as a whole, production of lead-free and leaded zinc oxide totaled, respectively, 152,600 and 26,100 tons, as against 159,000 and 26,200 tons in 1956.

December shipments of oxide amounted to 10,100 tons, a decline of 2,300 tons from the previous month. The total included 9,400 tons of lead-free and 700 tons of leaded. On December 21, stocks showed a rise of 8 percent to 29,700 tons, comprising 22,200 tons of lead-free and 7,500 tons of leaded.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales in pounds for December and list November's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Sales	
	November†	December†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Laminating resins	6,596,894	5,695,007
Adhesive resins	5,207,453	4,320,970
Protective coating rsins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	1,786,612	1,578,243
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,017,452	2,432,706
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	5,918,019	5,731,628
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	60,615,612	51,346,543
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	7,390,385	6,807,371
modified, with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	3,145,687	3,040,364
Polybasic acid typs except phthalic:		
Unmodified	268,134	215,441
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials except styrene	430,469	367,389
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	903,052	741,624
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	738,398	889,461
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,709,022	1,407,758
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,216,953	1,863,437
All other modifications	3,292,755	2,743,016
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	19,558,436	16,933,851
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:		
Protective coating resins, (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins)	479,489	416,411

† Partly estimated.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—Some fine chemicals, including citrate plasticizers, have not been hit at all by this recession, producers report. One of the uses of citrates is in the packaging of cheap big-volume food products which, as necessities, are unaffected by fluctuations in the business cycle. Another use is in surgical ligatures and

other hospital equipment, for which demand is always steady.

Right now producers report an excellent volume of sales in acetyltributyl and tributyl citrate and a fair to good volume in acetyltriethyl and triethyl. The price tone is steady, as it has been for a couple o. years, and supply is in balance. The last reported price variation was a change in differentials that was posted a long time back.

Dimethyl Phthalate—In this material the sales pace has fallen off from the record clip of a year ago, trades sources note, but the market still has plenty of reserve strength as witnessed by the firmly maintained price advance of January 1. Material in tankcars sells at 29½c. per pound at the works. Carlots are 32c. per pound and less than carlots 33c.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The tankcar price of 28c. per pound, now in effect for over a year, is reported by all major producers to be steady. At the same time it is conceded that at the fringes of the market, odd lot sales are negotiated at shaded quotations.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Prices were steady against a moderate volume of business. Sales continued restricted to the prompt requirement category. Unchanged listings of congo materials are 25c. to 26c. per pound for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2 and 15¾c. to 17c. for No. 3. Pontianak gum is steady at long standing quotations of 26c. per pound for chips and 37c. to 49c. per pound for nubs.

Shellac—With the Bysacki crop less than a month off, dealers are operating in a hand to mouth manner. Prices are likely to continue steady until reports on the current crop reach Calcutta, which should take place late this month. Of course, if the crop turns out to be approximately normal, there will be no changes then, either.

Orange grades are quoted here at 39c. to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. for No. 2, 34c. to 35c. for superfine and 34c. nominally for TN. Bleached grades in bags sell at 48c. for bonedry and 58c. for refined. Barrels and kegs are, respectively, 1c. to 2c. per pound higher.

Naval Stores

Output of gum naval stores in January totaled 4,200 barrels of turpentine and 15,760 drums of rosin, according to the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture. This was a decline of 20 percent from the total reported for January a year ago. With the end of the month, seasonal output was running about 8 percent below the corresponding period of last year, the board noted.

Wood turpentine production in January climbed 5,000 pounds over the December total but lagged 2,500 barrels behind the level of January, 1957. Steam distilled rosin output was reported at 96,030 drums, as compared with 115,250 in January of last year. Gum turpentine stocks, at 36,560 barrels, were down 4,690 barrels from a month earlier, while wood turpentine stocks showed a 4,030 barrel decline. Gum and steam distilled rosin stocks were reported at 561,000 and 70,460 drums, respectively, down 11,730 and 1,090 drums.

In its market summary for the month of February, the Department noted that price trend on practically all grades of rosin continued upward, while the sales total remained about unchanged from the relatively low level of the prior month. A major factor in the market's strength was the announcement that supports would continue at 90 percent of parity. This brought the support level up by 75c. per barrel. Another factor of considerable importance was the low level of production that resulted from the coldest February to hit the gum belt in many years. As in the previous month, exports dominated the market; but as prices firmed, business became correspondingly slow because of strong competition from Spain and Greece for European outlets.

The weighted average price for all grades on 3,443 drums, f.o.b. plants was $8.20 compared with $7.94 for the previous month and $8.55 for February, 1957. Total reported sales volume of 9,432 drum equivalents was 75 less than last month and 7,790 less than during February, 1957. Export sales of 4,691 drums were 744 more than last month and 2,093 less than during February, 1957. Domestic sales of drums constituted 36.5% of the total reported, bags 7.8%, hot rosin 6.0%, and exports 49.7%.

Bulk tankcar sales of turpentine, the Department noted, were off about 25 percent from the level of January, while the average price ran about .8c. higher. AFTA bulk sales to consumers and distributors, however, were three times greater than in January, with the average price reported at 53.3c. in tankcars, an advance of 1.1c. over the previous month. Free stocks at the beginning of February were reportedly at the lowest level for the same date since 1955 and reports indicated that further declines were scored toward the close of the month.

Pine Gum—For the week ended February 22 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $21.10 as compared with $21.39 the previous week and $25.57 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 600 barrels as against 746 the previous week and 1,250 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 7.05 gallons of turpentine and 294.5 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows:—WW, 1; WG, 0; N, 33; M, 23, and K and below, 43.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Feb. 28	Mon. Mar. 3	Tues. Mar. 4	Wed. Mar. 5	Thurs. Mar. 6
Drums—					
K	...	...	$7.85	$7.80	$7.80
M	...	...	7.84§	...	...
N	...	...	7.84§	7.84	7.80
WW	...	...	8.50	8.425	...
Bags—					
G	$7.55[1]	...	...	...	...
K	...	...	...	7.60[3]	...
N	...	...	...	7.60	...
WG	...	...	...	7.89	...
Tankcars (for week ended February 28)—					
Sales, USDA	560*	80*[2]	320*	542*	160*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; K, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	...	...	53.5¢
Sales	...	...	...	...	$12,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. [1] G or better. [2] Sales confined to export. [3] K or better.

Resin Gum Development Is Told by Hart Products

Hart Products Corporation, New York, has developed "Synthogum PR," a new synthetic resin gum in powdered form. It contains 90 percent active material and combines high viscosity characteristics with ease of solution.

"Synthogum PR" dissolves readily to yield dilute solutions of high viscosity recommended for the preparation of printing pastes for screen and roller printing. It is said to be highly economic for all printing and thickening applications in the textile industry.

Penick & Ford Appoints

Penick & Ford, Ltd., New York, has named John P. Bainbridge, jr., assistant sales service manager, with headquarters in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Bainbridge was formerly with Monsanto Chemical Company.

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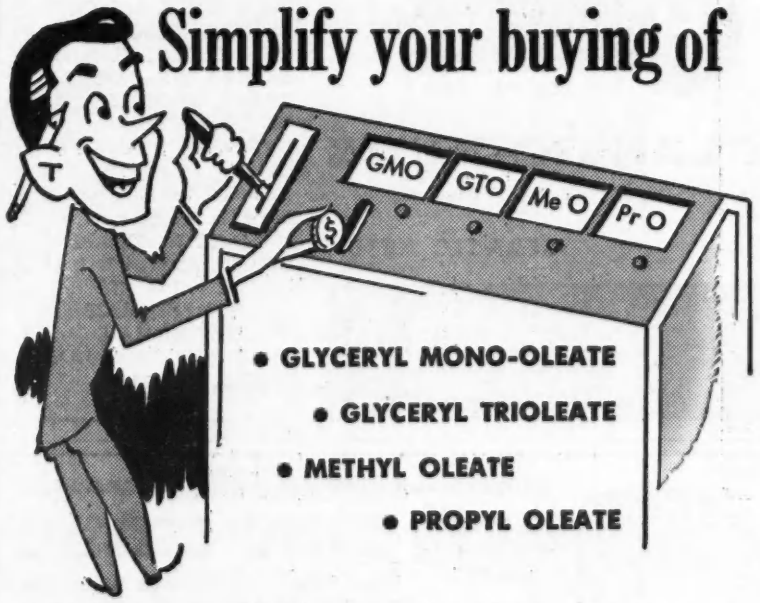

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats continued restricted to actual requirements last week. Edible oils continued unsettled, except soybean oil which remained steady.

Corn and cottonseed oils were off fractionally, while peanut was scarce and well held. Fair amount of business was reported in crude coconut oil at slightly below asking prices on firm bids. Copra was quiet and more or less nominal.

Greek olive oil continued easy for shipment and was lower on the spot. Offers of Spanish olive oil in drums were freer, but attracted little buying interest.

Consuming demand for tallow was spotty, light volume of business was reported for dealers account, while soapers were on the sidelines. Export inquiry was fairly active, but actual business was limited. While trading in greases was slow, the market remained unchanged and steady, especially choice white all hog which reflected the advance in lard.

In drying oils, tung oil was stronger and lifted fractionally as a result of improved trading and reduced offers for nearby delivery. Oiticica oil also was firmer. Prices were well held and lower bids were turned down. Linseed oil was weaker due to the lower flaxseed market. Crushers reduced the price schedule ½ cent per pound for all positions. Brazilian castor oil continued weak and moderate trading was noted at fractionally lower level. Slow demand and lower cost of replacements from abroad further unsettled palm oil and quotations were dropped ½ cent per pound.

Stronger market prevailed for oilmeals. Prices of linseed were advanced $1 per ton. Cottonseed meal was lifted 50 cents to $1 and sales of small lots of peanut meal for immediate delivery were reported at an increase of $5 per ton. Soybean meal was strong and lifted $1.50 per ton.

Demand for vegetable waxes was limited to actual needs. Crude beeswax declined several cents per pound, which was reflected in refined grades. Carnauba was unchanged except Ceara yellow, with Parnahyba yellow scarce and steady. Japan was weak and lower.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lard, 1/10c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Peanut meal, $5 per ton.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Soybean oil foots, 95%, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Beeswax, crude, 2c. to 4c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Japan wax, 1c. per lb.
Linseed acid, ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Oleic acid, 1½c. per lb.
Olive oil, spot, 5c. per gal.
Palm oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 8, 1957
111.66	109.58	104.40	120.13

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor — Consuming demand continued spotty and confined to nearby delivery. Domestic oil was held at the recent decline, while imported oil was easy and lower. No. 1 Brazilian oil was available at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby. Castor beans were unchanged and nominal around $110 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week		300,000
Previous week	1,250,100	2,160,000
Corresponding week, 1957		3,430,000
Total this year	7,223,550	19,436,000
Corresponding period, 1957	9,166,300	19,870,000

Coconut—Trading was light and spotty. Crude was held at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, March shipment, with sales at ⅛c. less, for April. Tankcars at New York were quoted at 14⅝c., immediate delivery.

Exports of copra from the Philippines during January at 67,163 tons were the smallest since December, 1956, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Combined shipments of copra and coconut oil totaled 49,918 long tons, oil basis—down one-fifth from January, 1957. Copra exports in January also were about one-fifth below January, 1957 and December, 1957. Coconut oil shipments declined one-fourth from January, 1957, but just two percent from December, 1957 exports.

Corn—Crude was easier with light trading at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was lower at 17.85c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Futures market remained on a steady basis last week. Prices were fractionally higher for most deliveries, except March. This month closed lower under liberal liquidation, which reduced the premium over later positions. First tenders for the month of 15 contracts also brought pressure. Trading was quite active and mixed. Trade interests bought March and sold May, while professionals did the opposite. New crop months were the strongest on the list. Demand for cash oil lacked volume and continued restricted to immediate requirements. Refined salad was quoted at 17⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York(prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 7, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	262	16.10	15.55	15.56@15.73
May	587	15.96	15.61	15.72S
July	232	15.70	15.53	15.63S
Sept.	90	15.35	15.05	15.25@15.26
Oct.	65	15.10	14.80	14.86@15.02
Dec.	16	14.95	14.80	14.93@14.97
Mar. (1957).	7	14.97	14.90	14.80@14.95

Total sales and switches, 1,259 contracts.

Trading in crude oil was limited and the market was a nominal affair. Tankcars were sold at 13½c. per pound, f.o.b. Memphis; 13c., nominal, Lubbock and 13¼c., nominal, Waco.

Linseed—Quiet business combined with lower flaxseed weakened the oil market and price schedule was reduced ½c. per pound for all positions. Raw oil was lower at 14.3c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, March-May delivery and 14½c., June-August. Buying interest continued slow. Deliveries against contracts were in fair request.

Flaxseed—World flaxseed production in 1957 is now estimated at 124.6 million bushels by the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 19 million bushels less than the first estimate published last November and stems largely from the reduced estimate for the Argentine crop. World production now appears to be one-fourth less than the large outurn of 1956, it was stated. The decline from 1956 reflects significantly smaller crops in four of the five major producing countries—Canada, United States, India and the Soviet Union—with the sharpest drop, both quantity-wise and relatively, in the United States.

Flaxseed production in North America was down nearly 45 percent from 1956, being estimated at 46 million bushels last year against 83 million a year earlier. South American production dropped slightly from 28 million to 26 million bushels. India's production was estimated at 14 million last year compared with 17 million in 1956.

Minneapolis.—Offerings in this market were virtually non-existent, producers having no incentive to sell with prices below loan level. Only four cars were posted in the spot market, to arrive bookings a blank. Cash bids remained at $3.12 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Trade expressed concern over the effect of lower 1958 support price on spring plantings. Futures at Minneapolis and Winnipeg followed a narrow path. Arrivals of flaxseed at Minneapolis for all accounts totaled 37 cars, compared with 93 a year ago. Shipped were 22 cars, against 34 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1957-58	1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Past week	64,750	165,400	36,500
Since Sept. 1	12,594,250	16,046,200	1,422,000

Oiticica—Trading was slow. Tankcars were offered at 16½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 18c. to 18½c., according to quantity.

Olive—Buying interest lagged for spot and shipments from abroad. Spanish oil

Oils, Fats and Waxes

for shipment in drums was officially quoted at $63 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. ports. Greek oil was inactive and available at $58 per 100 kilos, used drums, c. and f. New York, March-April shipment. Tunisian was quoted at $63 same basis in new drums. Greek oil on spot was easy and quoted at $2.45 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity. Spot stocks of Spanish oil have been cleaned up and market was entirely nominal.

Palm—Market was easy and off fractionally. Demand was confined to small lots for actual needs. Drums were lower ranging from 14½c. to 15½c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars dropped to 12¼c., spot delivery.

Peanut—Crude was scare as production was limited to several tankcars weekly. Market was more or less nominal at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was quoted at 20½c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

From August 1 through January 31 of the present season, peanuts crushed for oil, cake and meal reached 104 million pounds. This is about a third more than was crushed during the comparable period of the preceding season.

Rapeseed—Fair volume of business took place for tankcars at 16c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 17½c. to 18c., as to quantity.

Soybean — While business was limited the market remained steady and quotations closed slightly higher. Domestic demand was light. Export sales were reported of 9,000 tons of degummed oil for March-April shipment to Yugoslavia. Crude oil was sold at 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, March and ⅛c. more asked for April-May. Refined salad was available at 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 7, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	11	11.10	11.10	11.12@11.17
May	2	11.11	11.11	11.16@11.21
July	13	11.22	11.16	11.17@11.22

Total sales, 26 contracts.

Tung—Firmer tone prevailed due limited offers and improved demand for nearby. Sales were made up to 21c. per pound, tankcars, nearby, at a net gain of ¼c. Domestic oil was quiet and unchanged at 21c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Drums were higher at 22½c. to 23c., spot according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter — Market was quiet and lower. Stocks on spot ranged from 93c. to 98c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copra—Trading was slow. Market was unchanged and more or less nominal at $180 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt shipment.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was inactive and featureless. Prices were more or less nominal. Yellow grease ranged from 7¾c. to 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to acid. Choice white all hog was steady with higher lard and maintained at 8¾c. at 8⅞c., same basis.

Lard—Improved business strengthened the market. Prices were fractionally higher. Cash lard was quoted at 12.57c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra remained steady and unchanged. Drums were quoted at 18½c. to 18¾c. per pound, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was inactive and nominal at 13½c. to 13¾c., same basis.

Tallow — Trading continued light and spotty, for nearby delivery. Prices were slightly lower and quite steady. Bleachable fancy was maintained at 8¼c. to 8⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to quantity; prime, 8c.; special, 7¾c. and No. 1, 7⅝c., same basis. Edible tallow was held at 11½c. to 11¾c., same basis. Export interest was slightly better but business was limited. Guaranteed fancy was quoted nominally at 9⅜c., drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—This market remained steady, despite light buying interest. Offers were well held at 9¼c. per pound, drums, ex-dock, New York, prompt shipment. Stocks on spot were quoted at 10½c. to 10¾c., drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Buying interest continued inactive for domestic and export account. Crude was more or less nominal at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Refined light pressed was quiet and un-

Soybean Crush: January

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during January and December, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans

	Jan.	Dec.
	Tons	
Receipts	667,119	804,401
Crushed or used	932,722	852,512
Stocks at mills	2,100,288	2,365,891

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	328,321,000	299,940,000
Stocks at mills	122,751,000	105,515,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	725,900	663,254
Stocks at mills	78,703	75,703

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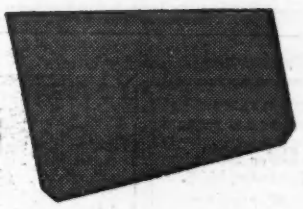

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" —V	0.6R—2.5Y	" —V	4.5R—18Y
" —W	1.2R—3Y	" —W	4.4R—18Y
" —X	0.5R—2Y	" —X	4.0R—20Y
" —Y	0.9R—3Y	" —Y	3.8R—16Y

Glycerol Monoester Test—Lovibond 5¼"		Sulfuric Acid Heat Test—Gardner Color	
Product—Armour	0.3R—1Y	Product—Armour	1
" —V	1.4R—5Y	" —V	2—3
" —W	4.0R—16Y	" —W	6—7
" —X	1.1R—4Y	" —X	4
" —Y	2.9R—11Y	" —Y	2—3

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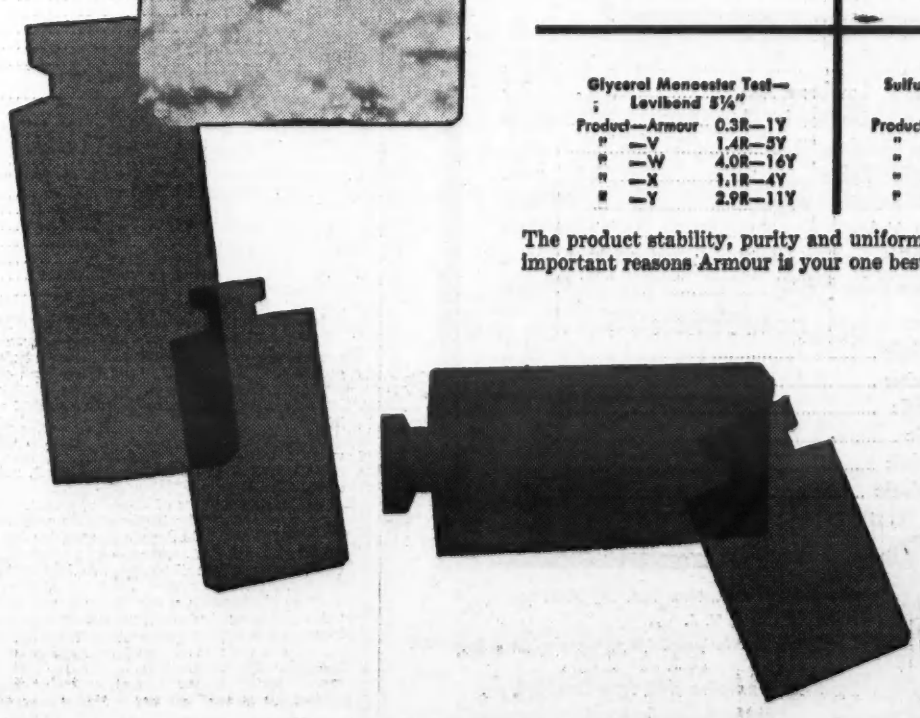

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Color 1" Lovibond Red	2-4
Color 1" Lovibond Yellow	15-30
Color Gardner 1933	9 max.
Unsaponifiable	2.5% max.
Saponification Value	198-205
Acid Value	197-204
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	99.0% min.
Iodine Value (WIJS)	60 max.

COMPOSITION

Myristic	4%
Palmitic	30%
Stearic	14%
Oleic	45%
Linoleic	6%
Linolenic	1%

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

changed at 11½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Fatty Acids

Slow demand and increased stocks weakened oleic acid. Quotations were dropped 1½c. per pound. Single distilled was quoted at 16c. and white, 17¼c. tankcars. Stearic and tallow acids were unchanged. Consuming demand was light and confined to actual needs. Vegetable acids were quiet and unchanged.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Stocks were materially smaller and market remained strong. With offers scarcer, some users have switched to soybean meal. Meal, 41 percent was higher at $63.50 to $64 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $70, Alabama and Georgia and $71 South Carolina, March shipment.

Linseed Meal—Small stocks stiffened the market. Quotations were lifted $1 per ton. Demand fair.

Minneapolis.—Scarcity of supplies was the principle reason for persistent strength in this market, prices on extracted meal up $1 a ton. Moderate demand, especially from larger mixers, prevailed for March-April shipment. Withdrawals continued at rapid pace. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was named at $49 a ton, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for March-April. Old process, 32 percent, was firm at $54.50 for March/May.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	17,040,000	14,220,000
Since Sept. 1	373,380,000	383,440,000

Peanut Meal—Scarcity of stocks has further stiffened this market. Offers were scarce and sales of small lots of 45 percent meal were reported up to $65 per ton, sacked for immediate shipment.

Soybean Meal—There was excellent demand for March supplies of soybean meal, many formula feed manufacturers extending coverage to first half of April. Prices advanced $1.50 a ton. There were no excess supplies, crushers maintaining heavy shipping schedules. Some Iowa meal still moved towards Decatur. A Census Bureau report indicated that stocks of soybean meal increased only 3,000 tons during January in spite of the record crush in that month. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was at $52.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk Decatur.

Waxes, Vegetable

Trading in vegetable oils continued light and was confined to actual needs. Crude beeswax was weaker and replacements droppped from 2c. to 4c. per pound, as to grade. Refined grades also were unsettled and off 2c. per pound. Demand for carnauba continued slow. Yellow was lower except Parnahyba. Fatty grades were without change. Japan wax was inactive and weak. Candellila was quiet, but remained steady at prevailing quotations.

Fatty Acid Output in Jan. Rises to 32.1 Million Pounds

Fatty acid production during January totalled 32.1 million pounds according to a report by the Fatty Acid Producers' Council. This figure compares with the 30.6 million pounds produced in December and the 33.9 million pounds produced in January of the year previous. Disposition was 30.8 million pounds.

Some 6 million pounds of fatty acid produced from tall oil (less than 2 percent rosin) were produced during January. This figure brings total fatty acid production up to 38.1 million pounds. Total disposition is 36.2 million pounds.

Davison Names Hoddinott To Fill Sales Position

R. K. Hoddinott, jr., has been named sales manager for sulfuric acid and phosphate rock by Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co.

Mr. Hoddinott joined Davison in 1951, in industrial chemicals. In 1956 he was named assistant sales manager for sulfuric acid.

Oils and Fats: January

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in December, 1957, and January, 1958.

(In thousands of pounds)	Factory production January 1958	Factory production December 1957	Factory consumption January 1958	Factory and warehouse stocks January 31, 1958
VEGETABLE OILS				
Cottonseed, crude	174,440	180,635	154,029	129,699
Cottonseed, refined	138,290	131,698	115,273	151,546
Peanut, crude[1]	5,378	6,527	5,882	9,563
Peanut, refined	5,513	6,232	3,777	4,905
Corn, crude	22,429	20,664	24,879	8,051
Corn, refined	23,265	20,539	22,352	5,233
Soybean, crude	328,321	299,940	307,917	261,537
Soybean, refined	292,857	248,735	285,901	114,704
Coconut, crude	40,167	41,574	55,516	*57,329
Coconut, refined	36,367	29,178	33,107	11,063
Palm kernel, refined	4,059	3,238	3,954	913
Linseed, raw	35,847	39,771	32,616	87,429
Linseed, refined	18,779	13,914	13,710	40,296
Tung	4,919	(2)	3,091	33,378
Castor (No. 1 and No. 3)	(2)	(2)	9,546	*29,563
Oiticica	.....	.....	659	2,869
OTHER THAN VEGETABLE OILS				
Lard, rendered and refined	*221,000	**216,000	*44,402	101,087
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	24,755	23,132	*20,791	23,458
Tallow and grease, inedible (other than wool):				
All establishments	[7]231,653	[7]211,279	148,147	**267,193
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	[7]73,463	[7]70,424	(NA)	(NA)
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	13,684	11,225	11,812	10,186
Cod and cod-liver oil[8]	41	*120	(NA)	1,480
Menhaden[8]	8	5,929	4,700	44,011
Sardine (pilchard) and herring[8]	28	*26		
Other fish oil, except liver oil[8]	138	*333		
Vegetable foots (100 percent basis)	26,015	20,956	11,522	54,665

* Revised.

** Totals for "Factory and warehouse stocks" exclude amounts held by small renderers reporting on an annual basis. Plants holding 3,353 thousand pounds of inedible tallow and grease on December 31, 1957, have been excused from reporting on a monthly basis in 1958.

NA Not available.

[1] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[2] Included in "Other vegetable oil, crude" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[3] Included in "Other vegetable oil, refined" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[4] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[5] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (Federally inspected only) totaled 139 million pounds in January, 1958, and 132 million pounds in December, 1957.

[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[7] Production data for "Tallow and grease, inedible" are weighted to account for quantities produced by small renderers not reporting monthly. The factors for 1958 are as follows: All establishments—5.2 percent, meat packing plants—9.1 percent.

[8] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

Italian Chemical Industry Sets Records

—Continued from page 7

United Kingdom 95 percent, and France 67.7 percent.

Recent liberalization of trade with the dollar area included a number of chemicals. In this and previous liberalizations, basic products affected include phenol, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, and ammonia.

On most exports the government refunds to the manufacturer from 1 to 2 percent of the "transactions" tax (IGE tax) paid internally on raw materials, power, etc. In addition, manufacturers of sulfur-based chemicals for export receive a refund of 23 percent of the price paid for sulfur.

Through the Interministerial Price Committee (CIP) the Italian government fixes prices of various chemical raw materials and chemical products considered of "national interest" and therefore not to be subject to market fluctuation. Among the important categories on which prices are fixed are: Soda ash and caustic soda, crude sulfur, calcium carbide, iodine and compounds, sodium chloride, fertilizers, fungicides, and medicinal specialties.

No Antitrust Legislation

There is no antitrust legislation in Italy and in some sectors of the chemical industry there is little or no competition.

A few major firms dominate the field and in some branches virtual product monopolies exist. Although many small firms participate in the various sectors of the industry, they are often inefficient and cannot compete with the leading companies. However, many small producers in various fields are accepted by the dominant firms for a variety of reasons.

Direct government participation in the chemical industry was negligible until recently, but its role has been growing. For example, it is moving into the synthetic rubber and fertilizer fields with the construction of a large new plant at Ravenna by ANIC to process natural gas (methane). Indirect participation is difficult to assess.

Imports of chemicals have been growing at a faster rate than exports. Although both increased in 1956, the 26-percent increase in imports was substantially above the 10 percent rise for exports. Figures for 1954-56 are shown below:

Italian Foreign Trade: 1954-56
(Millions of Dollars)

Year	Value	Percent Change
	Imports	
1954	124.8	19.22
1955	152.4	22.00
1956	192.0	26.00
	Exports	
1954	105.3	26.85
1955	124.3	17.80
1956	136.5	9.9

The deficit has risen progressively and the Italian Chemical Association is especially concerned for the following reasons:

• The great importance of the chemical sector within the framework of the national economy in terms of invested capital, net output, employment, etc.

• The specific assignment under the Vanoni Plan for the chemical industry that "rate of increase of exports should exceed that of imports" in order that "this industry may contribute to the reequilibrium of the national balance of payments." The Vanoni Plan is a rough outline of development goals for the economy over a 10-year target period. It is not a plan as such, but a set of guides.

• In 1956, 43.5 percent of chemical imports came from members of the European Common Market (28 percent from West Germany), whereas that area absorbed only about 17 percent of Italian exports. Italian trade liberalization in the chemical field is well above the average of OEEC countries.

The following table shows Italian foreign trade in chemicals by principal areas in 1956.

(Value in millions of dollars)

Country	Percentage	Value
	Imports	
West Germany	27.78	52.4
United States	21.14	40.5
United Kingdom	14.00	26.9
Switzerland	9.52	18.2
France	8.33	16.0
Netherlands	5.24	10.0
	Exports	
United States	8.90	12.1
France	7.93	10.8
Austria	7.55	10.2
India	6.03	8.1
West Germany	5.60	7.7
Communist China	5.14	6.9
Yugoslavia	4.97	6.7
United Kingdom	4.30	5.8
Switzerland	3.49	4.7

Research on the part of major chemical firms is on a par with that of many of the leading foreign concerns and the largest Italian companies are equipped with modern facilities. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce estimates that 2 to 3 percent of the chemical industry's annual revenue is reinvested in research.

Small Firms Do Little Research

However, since small firms do little if any research, the percentage spent by large companies is considered much higher than this figure. A factor considered relevant here is that many smaller firms operate in the pharmaceutical field where the lack of patent protection is almost a deterrent to research.

The Italian government itself participated in chemical research through ENI, which is entering the field with ambitious projects and has recently completed a large research center in Milan.

In addition to petroleum research, it will do extensive work in the fields of synthetic rubber, nitrogenous fertilizers and derivatives of natural gas.

This is the first of two reviews of the Italian chemical industry. The second will appear next week.

Business Urged to Fight Slump Psychologically

—Continued from page 5

record retail sales in January are even more significant.

Here are some more of his comments:

"When I speak of confidence and the need for rebuilding it for our people, I mean a long-range confidence. If the consuming public can see ahead far enough with no bugaboos lurking around the corners, then it is my firm belief that you will see an outpouring of risk capital and consumer spending that will lift the present record living standard in America.

What Establishes Confidence

"It is at times when the people anticipate a continuance of employment at good wages, when they feel reasonably sure of the future—then it is that they take on obligations for future development and enjoyment.

"I strongly urge the business leaders of this country to take a new perspective along the lines I here have mentioned. Then it is that they will see the absolute necessity for confident, dynamic statements which illustrate their confidence in the future by detailing their long-range plans for capital expansion programs as well as increased production.

"Nothing is so convincing to the people generally as someone who believes in the future enough to put up his own money to back that belief. But too often, they are fed vague generalities which incline them to the attitude of 'Why doesn't that guy put his money where his mouth is?'

"While many signs point to a return of confidence without the impetus of a hard-hitting psychological drive, there is no way of telling whether it is the short-lived variety which again will pull back at the first hint of bad news.

"Regardless, I believe there is a big job of selling to be done, particularly by businessmen and government officials. It is not our job to manufacture prosperity. You know and I know that only the people themselves can do that. And, whether they are moved to take joint and voluntary action in this direction, depends on how sure they are of the future.

"It is our job to provide assurance in every way possible. We cannot afford to fail for the mere lack of telling the truth."

Potash Installation

—Continued from page 5

of the Canadian mining industry through an exemption from income tax during the first three years of operation. This policy enables investors to recover at least a very substantial part of their original investment during the period.

Said Mr. Coope: "Freight rates to most of the United States will be the same as those from Carlsbad. Canada itself is a relatively small consumer. We should have a line of products which should be in a very good competitive position."

The orebody at Carlsbad is petering out because of increasing production, but the condition there has not approached a critical stage as yet, said Mr. Coope.

He added: "We have for some years conducted the exploratory drilling in an area some twenty to thirty miles east of our present Carlsbad operation, and have succeeded in developing a very large potash deposit of lower grade than the orebody we are now mining. This was felt to give us a good deal of insurance for future operations."

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FEEDERS, FMO, F11, F21, Syntron—Apron 40″x8′, Hardinge "B" constant weight.

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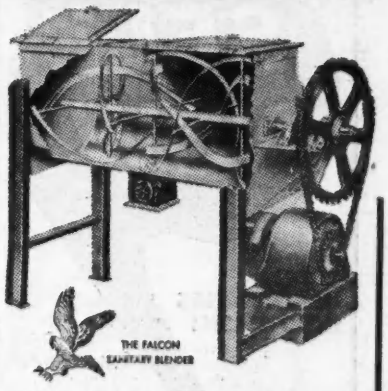

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Fort Pitt Brewery—750,000 bbl. plant closed November, all equipment available for immediate delivery at attractive prices, write for free 16-page illustrated booklet—included are 16 one-piece glass-lined tanks, stainless coolers, cookers, kettles, filters, Lastiglas-lined tanks, compressors, wood tanks, etc., attractive prices. Write to Fort Pitt Brewery, Sharpsburg (Pittsburgh), Pa.

Red Top Brewery—closed in November, Red Top Brewery plant #2 in Cincinnati offers all equipment for sale. Write for free listing to exclusive liquidating agents, Chas. S. Jacobowitz Corp., c/o Red Top Brewery, 242 W. McMicken St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Sale—"U. S. Bottlers" combination Loadmatic unscrambler and rinser, Style US-17, cap. up to 300 bpm, reconditioned. OPD 513.

Sperry Type 37—42" Filter Press. 56 Wood Frames, Hydraulic Closer. OPD 510.

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18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter, Steel, Solid Bowl, Hastellite Faced Plows, 15 H.P. Westinghouse 550 V3ph, excellent condition. Also Flotation machinery, and 5' x 10' continuous Pebble Mill, Flint Liners. White Mountain Minerals, Inc., Warren, New Hampshire.

Day 5x12, laboratory Roller Mill; Ross 9x24, high speed, "floating roll," Roller Mill; 180 gallon twin Lead Mixers; Matthews #47, Lid Marking machine; Elgin model H, Filler, Cap Dropper, and Capper. OPD 507.

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Wanted — Used spectrophotometer, Beckman, Model DU—write P.O. Box 218, Matawan, N.J.

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Sales And Technical representative for private formula organization. Established, progressive private formula organization manufacturing tablets, capsules and related products is looking for an experienced technical service and sales representative The plant is located in the metropolitan New York area, and our present staff knows of this advertisement. This is an excellent opportunity for the right person. Please give full particulars in your first letter so that it may receive our utmost consideration. OPD 516.

Sulfur Freight Rate Drop

—Continued from page 3

from the Great Lakes Ship Owners Association and the Waterways Freight Bureau, representing the barge lines and ship lines, contending that the new rate would not be compensatory. They charged that it would only benefit Mexican sulfur by enabling it to reach the Buffalo area cheaper than the American sulfur.

According to the complaints, foreign flag vessels can be chartered to carry sulfur from the Mexican port of Coatzacoalcos to New York at $2.50 per ton as against a cost of $10.50 a ton for shipment in American flag vessels. The cost of $2.50 was questioned by Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation in a letter to the commission which said that the lowest rate it paid on sulfur shipments from Mexico to New York last year and early this year was $3.50 a ton.

The two principal consumers in the Buffalo area who would benefit by the reduction would be American Agricultural Chemical Company and General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical.

Shippers' Liability Continues on 'Leaky Drums'

—Continued from page 3

common law, a shipper who delivered packaged goods for shipment 'impliedly warrants that the containers, if not patently inadequate, are fit for the contemplated shipment.' The 'packing rule' plainly describes the kind and quality of containers which will be accepted. In effect, therefore, the 'packing rule' is a recognition of the common law principle that a carrier is under obligation to accept for shipment containers which 'are not patently unfit' for shipment, i.e., meet the requirements of the 'packing rule.'

"However, where a carrier receives for shipment containers which are inherently defective or where the defect is latent and not observable by the carrier, the damages which results, by reason of the latent defect, render the shipper liable for a breach of the implied warranty of fitness 'for the contemplated shipment'."

Contract Law the Touchstone

The motor carrier further argued that contract law and not principles of negligence, was the touchstone of the decision of the lower court. Maschmeijer had contended that the lower court's ruling holds the shipper liable for damages in transit regardless of whether the carrier was negligent in handling the shipment or exercised due care.

"The contract of carriage fixed the liabilities of the parties," the carrier said. "The 'packing rule' was a re-affirmation of the carrier's duty to accept containers not patently unfit for shipment. When, as in the case at bar, damage or loss results because of a latent defect in the containers, the shipper is liable for a breach of an implied warranty of fitness and the liability 'as bailor-warrantor is absolute'."

The brief stated that the question of negligence is what distinguishes this case from that of the third circuit—Commodity Credit Corporation v Norton decided in 1948—and relied upon heavily by MCA and the other intervenors for contending that the decision in the Maschmeijer case should be overturned (OPD, 1/20/58). The case in the third circuit involved a shipment of castorseed oil that leaked in transit and caused damage, but the court held that the carrier, rather than the shipper, was liable.

Due Care a Factor

The motor carrier explained that in the third circuit case, the district court had, in effect, instructed the jury that if the carrier had handled the goods properly then it was not liable. The appeals court reversed the district court, holding that "due care" became a material fact only if the jury, in the first instance, found the existence of a latent defect of an excepted peril.

"In the instance case, both the district court and the court of appeals found that the damage or loss was caused by the latent defect of the drums in which the petitioner shipped the liquid chemical," it was declared. "Both courts expressly found that no acts of the respondent (carrier) in the handling of the shipment constituted contributory negligence which occassioned the damage.

"Moreover, Commodity Credit Corporation v Norton did not involve a claimed breach of a tariff rule or warranty. Hence, negligence was the key to that decision. In the case at bar, negligence 'is not material on the issue of liability on the claim of a breach of implied warranty.' In short, the decision by the court of appeals, in this case, disposes of a simple contract question, namely, the proven breach of the petitioner of an impiied warranty of fitness."

Davison Now Making

—Continued from page 5

completely integrated plant of this description to be constructed by private industry, Davison said.

Laboratories which are part of the facility assist in development work and maintain purity standards. Purity requirements are such that certain elements, boron for instance, must be practically eliminated.

The plant has these distinctions, among others, observes Davison:

- It is the only facility in private industry where the pulse type solvent extraction process developed by the AEC is used for purification of uranium and thorium. For practical purposes, this means the plant can produce in quantity higher purity materials than any other privately owned facility.
- It is the only plant in private industry equipped to convert in quantity slightly enriched uranium hexafluoride—the form in which enriched uranium is produced by AEC—to uranium oxide or uranium metal.
- It is the only completely integrated facility for producing uranium and thorium oxides—powder forms—compacting and heat treating them, assembling them into finished fuel elements, and recovering scrap. A job of this sort is now under way for a major reactor installation.

Offers Added Steps

Although the plant is intended primarily as a processor of materials, the additional steps such as pelleting, high temperature sintering, loading pellets into rods and fabricating metal or alloy ingots into bars, rods, sheets and other forms are undertaken if the customer desires. Scrap recovery is also offered to feed material customers. Such diversified services were hitherto available only from scattered independent sources, Davison pointed out.

Familiarity with thorium and uranium processing, and suitable equipment, enable the plant to produce for non-nuclear purposes thorium metal, magnesium-thorium master alloys, and ingots of finished alloy for processing to structural or cast components. These are in demand for aircraft components, refractories and in the electronics field, among others.

Russia Near Breakthrough

—Continued from page 5

schedule to underground gasification research in the USSR.

This was in contrast, Mr. Zinner said, with only about thirty-five people engaged in such research in Alabama.

Rep. Huddleston told the house of the developments abroad in a plea for stepped up research in this country. Pointing out that the gas produced by firing the underground seams of coal under controlled conditions can be used for burning in boilers to generate power, to produce synthesized gasoline, oil for pipeline distribution, and many organic chemical compounds, the congressman added:

"Even though the actual need for synthesis gas is not an urgent one, there is no denying that America's supply of natural gas and oil is fairly limited. It seems to be to be extremely poor policy, to wait until the actual need is pressing before determining what we may substitute for natural gas and petroleum products.

"The principal objective of underground gasification in this country is to produce a synthesis gas from which chemicals and gasoline can be made at the mine mouth, and to be enriched and used, some day, as a substitute for natural gas.

"Down through the years, the industrial and economic growth of nations has closely paralleled the energy productivity of those nations.

"It is most desirable, therefore, that the United States work to perfect a method to obtain a gas for energy purposes and a synthetic gas from the underground gasification of coal at relatively low cost."

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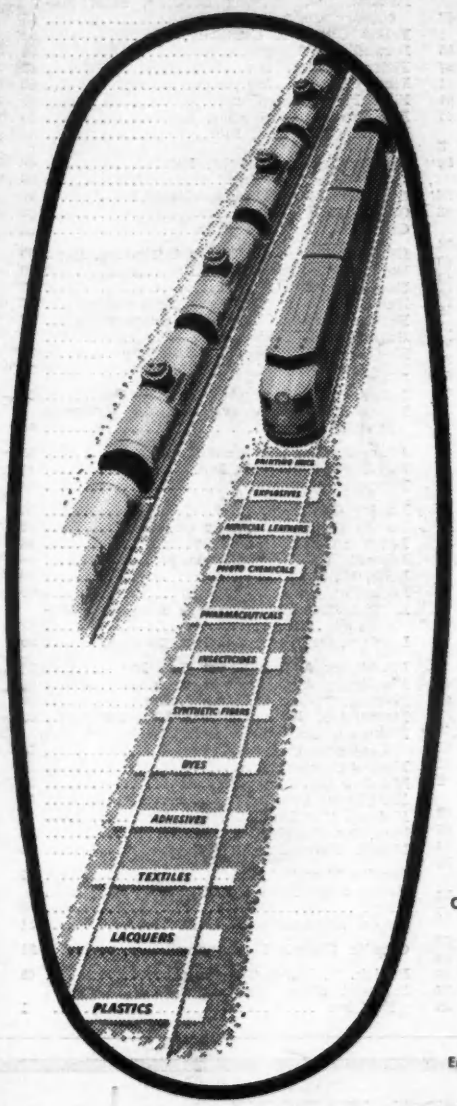

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